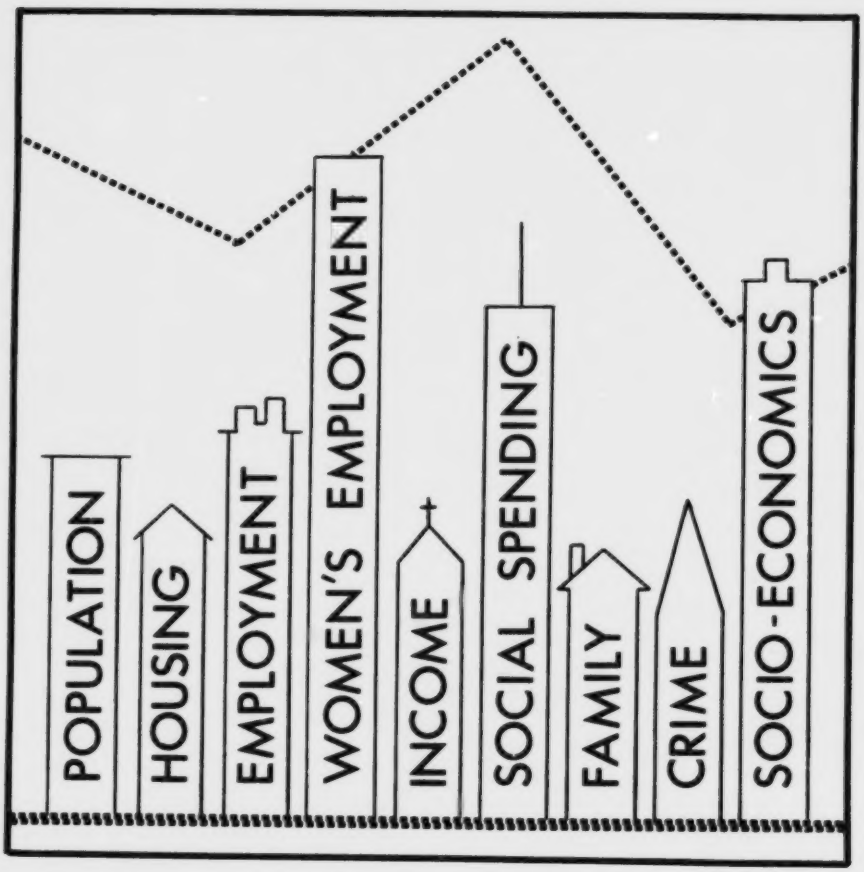
SOCIAL TRENDS IN HAMILTON~WENTWORTH:

Past, Present and Future



THE SOCIAL PLANNING and RESEARCH COUNCIL of Hamilton and District

155 JAMES ST. S., STE. 602 HAMILTON, ONTARIO L8P 3A4 522-1148

SOCIAL TRENDS
IN
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH:

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Mike Pennock
Executive Director

Jody Orr
Senior Research Associate

Robert K. Van Louwe
Research Associate
(editor)

February, 1983

$10.00

341

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	(ix)
BACKGROUND	(x)
POPULATION	1
A. HISTORICAL PATTERN	1
B. RECENT TRENDS	3
Area Municipalities	4
Age and Sex Composition	6
Natural Increase and Net Migration	11
C. FUTURE PROJECTIONS	13
D. POPULATION COMPOSITION	16
Senior Citizens	16
Ethnic Composition	18
Religious Denomination	18
Marital Status	21
Dependency Ratios	22
Immigration	26
HOUSING	29
A. PURCHASE HOUSING	29
B. PRIVATE RENTAL APARTMENT HOUSING	34
Vacancy Rates	34
Average Rents	36
C. ASSISTED HOUSING	39
D. HOUSING UNIT PRODUCTION	42
E. PERSONS PER OCCUPIED DWELLING	45
F. HOUSING RENEWAL PROGRAMS	47
EMPLOYMENT	49
A. LABOUR FORCE	49
B. EMPLOYMENT INDEX	49
C. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	55
D. PARTICIPATION RATES	55

Table of Contents cont'd

	Page
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT	60
A. LABOUR FORCE	60
B. PARTICIPATION RATES	61
C. FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME	69
D. AVERAGE EARNINGS	69
INCOME	72
A. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	72
B. FAMILY INCOMES	72
SOCIAL SPENDING	78
A. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURES	78
B. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE - GENERAL WELFARE AND FAMILY BENEFITS	82
C. SOCIAL SERVICES - EXPENDITURES	87
THE FAMILY	89
A. NUMBER OF FAMILIES	89
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES	90
C. AGE OF FAMILY HEADS	92
D. FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES	94
E. SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES	95
F. BIRTHRATES	97
G. DEATHRATES	97
H. MARRIAGE RATES	97
CRIME	101
A. NUMBER OF OFFENCES	101
B. RESOURCES	104
IMPORTANT INDICATORS	106
A. POVERTY LINES	106
Absoluted Poverty Lines	106
Relative Poverty Lines	108
The 'Adequate Budget' Approach	109
B. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	111

INDEX OF TABLES

			Page
POPULATION			
Table 1	-	Comparison of Population and Proportions (1970-1980)	3
Table 2	-	Assessed Population by Area Municipality (1976-1980)	5
Table 3	-	Regional Population by Age (1976, 1978, 1980)	6
Table 4	-	Regional Population by Age and Sex (1980)	9
Table 5	-	Regional Natural Increase and Net Migration (1976-1980)	12
Table 6	-	Regional Official Plan Population Projections (2001)	13
Table 7	-	"Most Likely" Growth Rates by Area Municipality (1980, 2001)	14
Table 8	-	Regional "Most Likely" Growth Rates by Age Group (1981, 2001)	15
Table 9	-	Senior Citizen Population Over 64 Years by Area Municipality (1976-1980)	17
Table 10	-	Hamilton CMA Population by Marital Status (1951-1981)	21
Table 11	-	Dependency Ratios for Hamilton-Wentworth by Decade (1951-2001)	25
Table 12	-	Immigration to Canada, Ontario and Hamilton-Wentworth (1976-1980)	26
Table 13	-	Country of Last Permanent Residence (1979)	28
HOUSING			
Table 14	-	Average Selling Price and Number of Used Single Family Dwellings Sales by Area Municipality (1981)	31
Table 15	-	Fair Market Value of a Three Bedroom Bungalow for Various Canadian Cities (April, 1982)	33
Table 16	-	Average Rent by Number of Bedrooms in Area Municipalities (October, 1981)	38
Table 17	-	Estimated Housing Stock for Area Municipalities in Hamilton-Wentworth (1981)	44
Table 18	-	Number and Value of Loans Funded Under the R.R.A.P. and O.H.R.P. Programs for the City of Hamilton (1981)	48

Index of Tables cont'd

Page

EMPLOYMENT

Table 19 - Labour Force Size for Ontario and Hamilton (Annual Averages) (1975-1981) 50

Table 20 - Employment Index for Nine Major Ontario Cities (1970, 1980, 1981) 52

Table 21 - Employment Index by Industry for Ontario and Hamilton CMA (1970, 1975, 1981 Annual Averages) 54

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Table 22 - Women in the Labour Force, Ontario (1950-1980) 60

Table 23 - Projected Female Participation Rates for Ontario (1955-1995) 63

Table 24 - % of Male and Female Employed Labour Force by Industry in Ontario (1981) 66

Table 25 - Percentage Distribution of Full-time and Part-time Workers in the Labour Force by Sex in Ontario (1981) 69

Table 26 - Average Earnings of Full-Year Workers in Canada by Occupation and Sex (1980) 71

SOCIAL SPENDING

Table 27 - Trends in Expenditures for Social Assistance and Social Services for Hamilton-Wentworth (1975-1981) 78

Table 28 - Expenditures per Capita for Social Assistance and Social Services for Hamilton-Wentworth (1975-1981) 79

Table 29 - Expenditures for Social Assistance in Hamilton-Wentworth (1975-1981, Fiscal Years) 83

Table 30 - General Welfare Assistance Caseloads and Beneficiaries as % of Population for Hamilton-Wentworth (March, 1978-1981) 84

Table 31 - Family Benefits Caseloads and Beneficiaries as % of Population for Hamilton-Wentworth (March, 1978-1981) 84

Table 32 - % Population Using General Welfare and Family Benefits, Nine Largest Municipal Units (March, 1981) 85

Table 33 - Expenditures for Social Services by Type of Service for Hamilton-Wentworth (March, 1978-1981) 88

Index of Tables cont'd

		Page
THE FAMILY		
Table 34 -	Number of Families in the Hamilton CMA (1951-1981)	89
Table 35 -	Female Headed Families as a Percent of All Families for Hamilton CMA and Ontario (1951-1971)	
CRIME		
Table 36 -	Major Actual Offences by Category in Hamilton-Wentworth (1980-1981)	103
Rable 37 -	Regional Police Personnel (1981)	105
IMPORTANT INDICATORS		
Table 38 -	Statistics Canada Estimated Low-Income Cut-off Points According to Size of Residential Area (1982)	107
Table 39 -	Estimated Poverty Lines Developed by the Canadian Council on Social Development (1982)	108
Table 40 -	Levels of Adequacy in Hamilton-Wentworth (1982)	110

INDEX OF FIGURES

Page

POPULATION

Figure 1 - Population Growth in Wentworth County and Ontario by Decade (1901-1971) 2

Figure 2 - Regional Population Cohort Comparison (1976-1978-1980) 8

Figure 3 - Regional Population Pyramid (1980) 10

Figure 4 - Ethnic Composition of Hamilton-Wentworth Population (1951, 1961, 1971) 19

Figure 5 - Religious Composition of the Hamilton-Wentworth Population (1951, 1961, 1971) 20

Figure 6 - Percentage of Hamilton-Wentworth Dependent Population by Decade (1951-2001) 23

HOUSING

Figure 7 - Average Selling Price and Numbers of Used Single Family Dwelling Sales in Hamilton-Wentworth (1976-1981) 30

Figure 8 - Vacancy Rates in Apartment Units in the Hamilton CMA (1976-1981) 35

Figure 9 - Average Rent for Two-Bedroom Apartments in Hamilton-Wentworth (1976-1981) 37

Figure 10 - Assisted Housing Inventory for Hamilton-Wentworth (1976-1981) 40

Figure 11 - Assisted Housing Inventory by Area Municipality for Hamilton-Wentworth (1981) 41

Figure 12 - Housing Unit Production in Hamilton-Wentworth (1976-1981) 43

Figure 13 - Persons Per Occupied Dwelling Unit in Hamilton-Wentworth (1975-1980) 46

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 14 - Annual Employment Index (1970-1981) (Industrial Composite-Averages) 51

Figure 15 - Estimated Unemployment Rates (1975-1981: Annual Averages) 56

Figure 16 - Labour Force Participation Rates (1970-1981: Annual Averages) 57

Figure 17 - Wentworth County Labour Force by Industrial Sector (1951-2001) 59

Index of Figures cont'd

Page

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Figure 18 - Female Participation Rate, Ontario (1960-1980) 62

Figure 19 - Female Participation Rate, Wentworth County (1951-1971), Hamilton-Wentworth (1976) 62

Figure 20 - Females as % of Labour Force, Ontario and Hamilton CMA, Annual Averages (1970-1981) 64

Figure 21 - Female % of Labour Force, Nine Largest Ontario Municipalities (December, 1981) 65

Figure 22 - Females as % of Labour Force by Industrial Sector for Ontario and Hamilton CMA (December, 1981) 68

INCOME

Figure 23 - Average Weekly Earnings for Hamilton CMA and Ontario (1970-1981) 73

Figure 24 - Average Weekly Earnings for Nine Major Ontario Cities (1981) 74

Figure 25 - Average Annual Incomes for Families in Five Major Ontario Municipalities and Ontario (1979) 76

Figure 26 - Cumulative % Distribution of Family Income for Hamilton-Burlington and Ontario (1979) 77

SOCIAL SPENDING

Figure 27 - Expenditure per Capita for Social Assistance and Social Services, Ontario and Nine Largest Municipal Units (1981 Fiscal), and % Represented of Total Per Capita Expenditure by Expenditure for Social Assistance and Social Services 81

Figure 28 - % Distribution of Case Types for Combined Family Benefits and General Welfare Caseloads in Hamilton-Wentworth (March, 1981) 86

THE FAMILY

Figure 29 - Families by Number of Children for the Hamilton CMA (1951-1981) 91

Figure 30 - Age of Family Heads for Hamilton-Wentworth by Decade (1951-2001) 93

Index of Figures cont'd

		Page
Figure 31 -	Single Parent Families by Cause for the Hamilton CMA (1951-1971)	96
Figure 32 -	Birthrates for Hamilton-Wentworth and Ontario (1970-1980)	98
Figure 33 -	Deathrates for Hamilton-Wentworth and Ontario (1970-1980)	99
Figure 34 -	Marriage Rates for Hamilton-Wentworth and Ontario (1970-1980)	100
CRIME		
Figure 35 -	Number of Actual Offences in Hamilton-Wentworth (1974-1981)	101
Figure 36 -	Number of Reported Offences/100 Population in Hamilton-Wentworth (1974-1981)	102
Figure 37 -	Actual Offences Cleared in Hamilton-Wentworth (1976-1981)	104
IMPORTANT INDICATORS		
Figure 38 -	Canadian Annual Rate of Inflation (1975-1981)	112
Figure 39 -	Canadian Consumer Price Index Annual Averages Year 1971 = 100 (1975-1981)	113

INTRODUCTION

The Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District has been involved in the documentation of social trends in Hamilton-Wentworth for a number of years.

The following collection of statistics is a continuance of this process. This edition of Social Trends in Hamilton-Wentworth updates the 1977 publication. Previous users of the document will note that the current report has been expanded to include a wider representation of socio-economic data.

The Council will continue to collect and analyze social data for a wide variety of purposes and document community patterns and trends as they occur. Furthermore, the 1981 Census, when released, will provide the community with a wealth of statistical information - information which will prove invaluable in monitoring social trends in this Region.

A special thanks is extended to Shurl Kocman for her meticulous presentation of both the graphics and anatomy of this document.

We hope you find the report informative and useful. Your comments would be welcomed.

Kim Van Louwe

BACKGROUND

In 1849, Wentworth County was established as a separate entity from the City of Hamilton. These separate, but co-operative, political jurisdictions remained in operation for 125 years when, in 1974, these two combined creating the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.

A comparison of the new and old systems is made below.

Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth	Wentworth County and City of Hamilton
City of Hamilton	City of Hamilton Barton Burlington Beach
Town of Ancaster	Ancaster
Town of Dundas	Town of Dundas
Town of Stoney Creek	Town of Stoney Creek Saltfleet
Township of Flamborough	Flamborough East Flamborough West Beverly Waterdown
Township of Glanbrook	Binbrook Glanford

In this document, you will find reference made to three geographic areas:

1) Hamilton-Wentworth
2) Hamilton C.M.A.
3) Wentworth County

1) Hamilton-Wentworth

Refers to: The Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth

Includes: City of Hamilton, Town of Ancaster, Town of Dundas, Town of Stoney Creek, Township of Flamborough and the Township of Glanbrook.

2) Hamilton C.M.A.

Refers to:	Hamilton Census Metropolitan Area
Includes:	The Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, City of Burlington and the Town of Grimsby.

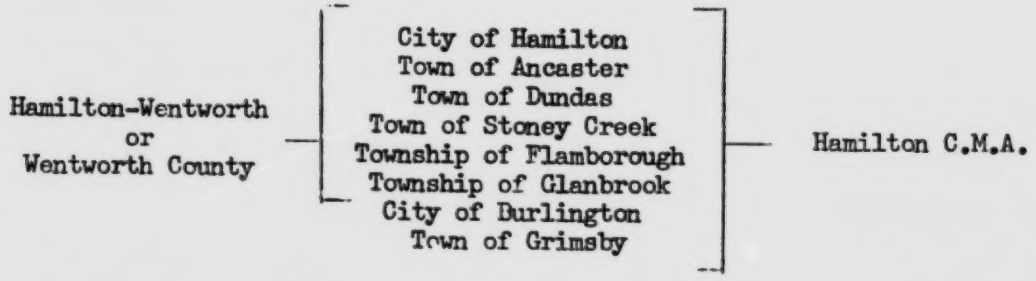
3) Wentworth County:

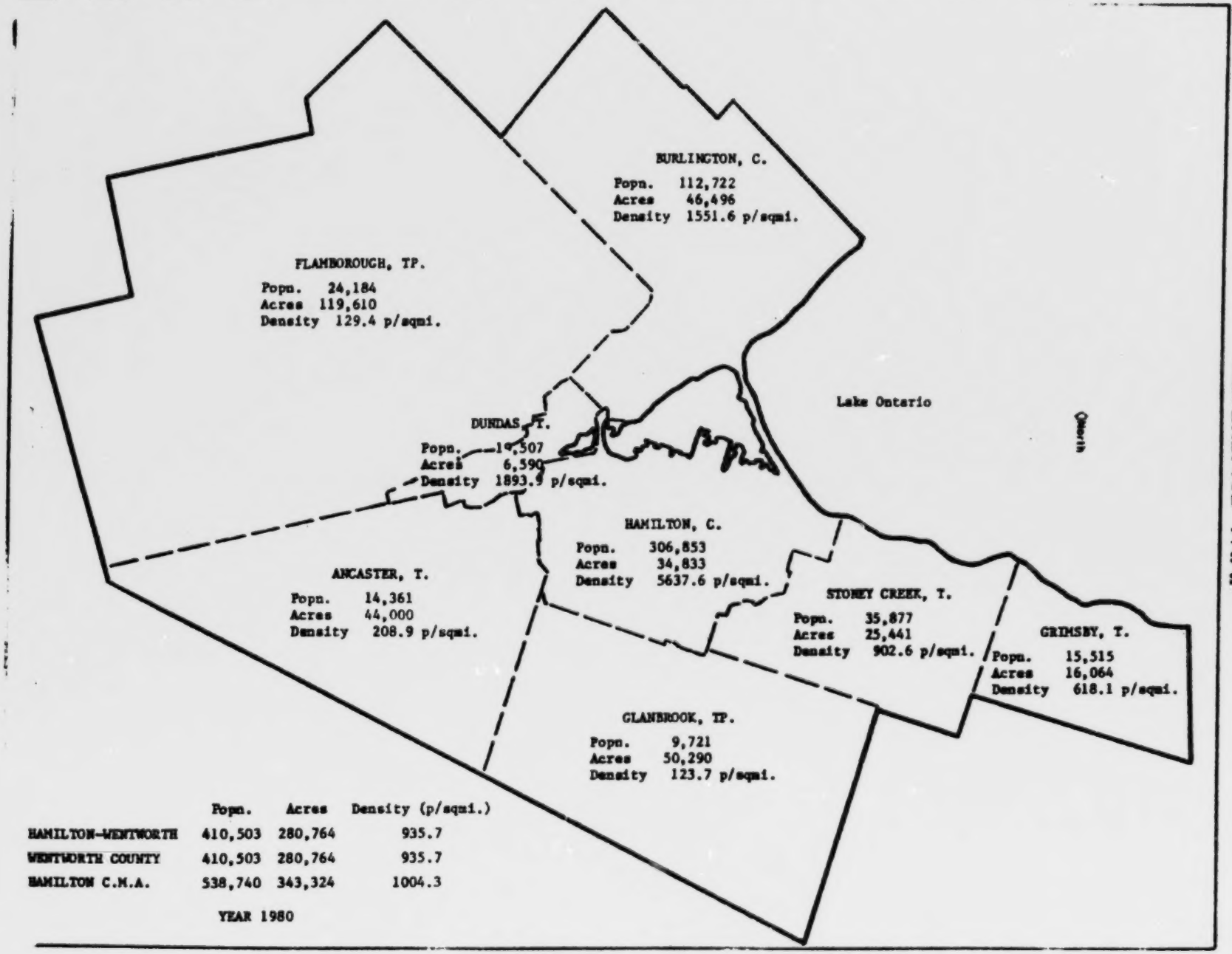
Refers to:	County of Wentworth and the City of Hamilton
Includes:	The Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.

A number of statistical sources have been used in documenting social trends in the Region. These sources have different recording boundaries, as shown above. Every table and figure in this report notes its source and which of the above three geographic areas it is reporting for - please pay careful attention to each source.

Very simply, the area of "Hamilton-Wentworth" is equal to the area of "Wentworth County" and each of these areas are equal to the "Hamilton C.M.A." except that the Hamilton C.M.A. also includes the City of Burlington and the Town of Grimsby. The following serves as a "Geographic Guide" to this document. (Also see the "Reference Map" for illustration.)

GEOGRAPHIC GUIDE

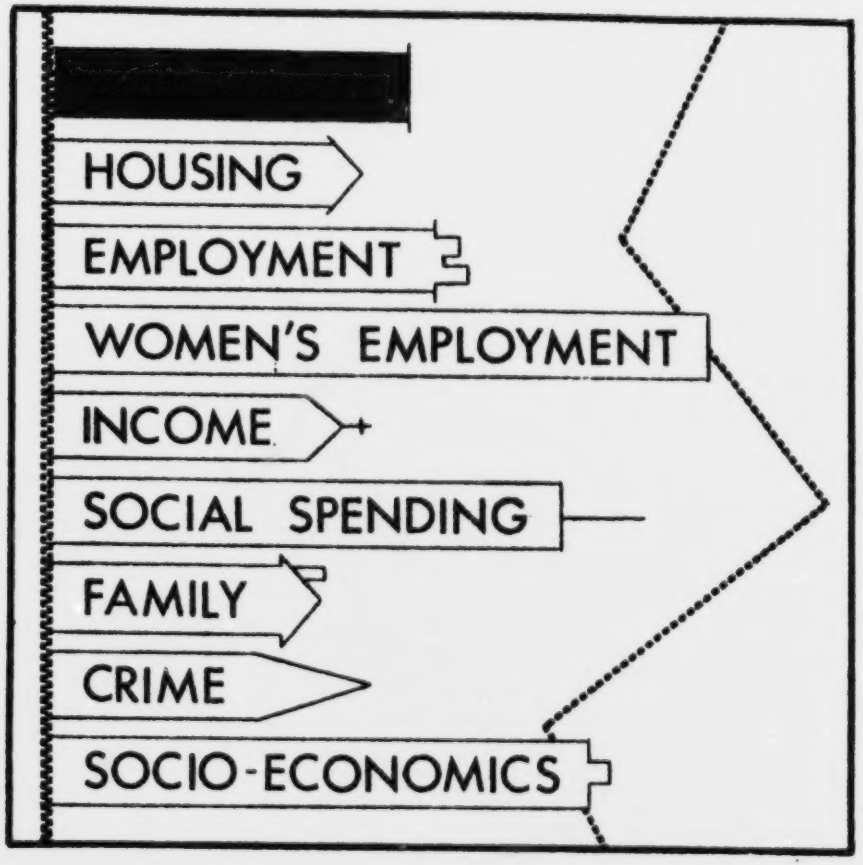




REFERENCE MAP

	Popn.	Acres	Density (p/sqmi.)
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH	410,503	280,764	935.7
WENTWORTH COUNTY	410,503	280,764	935.7
HAMILTON C.M.A.	538,740	343,324	1004.3

YEAR 1980


HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
INCOME
SOCIAL SPENDING
FAMILY
CRIME
SOCIO-ECONOMICS

POPULATION

A. HISTORICAL PATTERN

Wentworth County, or what is presently known as the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, has historically been an area of constantly changing growth in population.

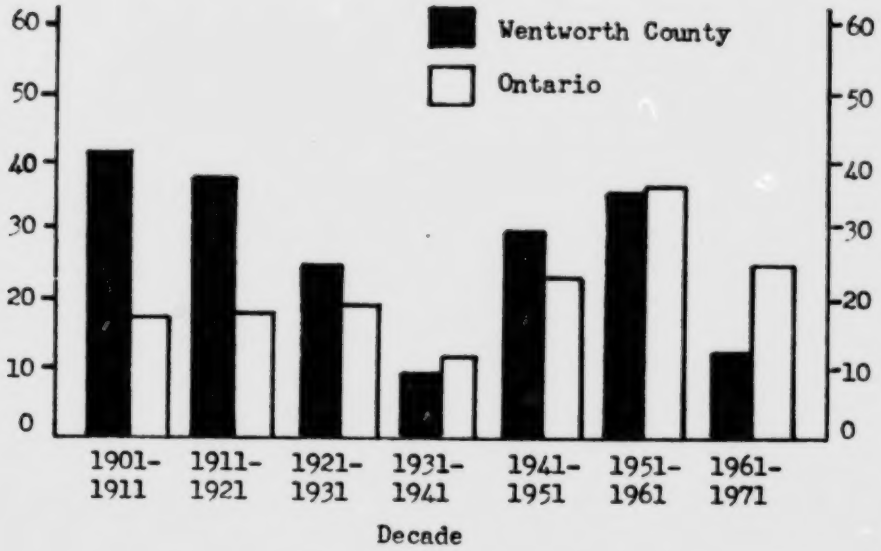
From the years 1901 to 1931, the population of Wentworth County was growing at a much faster rate than was the population of Ontario as Figure 1 illustrates. However, when the Great Depression struck in the 1930's, population growth in the County and the Province slowed considerably.

In the post-Depression era of the 1940's, population growth in Wentworth County again began to increase dramatically and at a faster rate than the Province as a whole. During the 1950's, however, the rate of population growth in the Province was slightly faster and this gap widened considerably in the 1960's as the rate of growth in Wentworth County decreased significantly.

The Province is currently growing at a faster pace and this trend is expected to continue in the future as other areas of the Province urbanize.

FIGURE 1

POPULATION GROWTH IN WENTWORTH COUNTY AND ONTARIO BY DECADE (1901-1971)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Monographs, 1901-1971.

B. RECENT TRENDS

COMPARISON

Throughout the 1970's, Hamilton-Wentworth's proportion of Ontario's population has decreased constantly from 5.10% in 1970 to 4.79% in 1980. Similarly, the Region's share of the Country's population has dropped from 1.82% to 1.71% as Table 1 indicates.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF POPULATION AND PROPORTIONS (1970-1980)

	Hamilton-Wentworth	Ontario	Canada	Hamilton-Wentworth as a Percentage of: Ontario	Canada
1970	390,417	7,656,000	21,465,000	5.10	1.82
1971	395,113	7,769,300	21,709,600	5.09	1.82
1972	399,146	7,870,100	21,942,000	5.07	1.82
1973	401,195	7,996,400	22,235,300	5.02	1.80
1974	404,267	8,124,900	22,568,700	4.98	1.79
1975	408,695	8,228,800	22,883,900	4.97	1.79
1976	410,563	8,318,800	23,157,900	4.94	1.77
1977	413,023	8,413,100	23,390,300	4.91	1.77
1978	408,947	8,479,700	23,589,000	4.82	1.73
1979	410,336	8,543,300	23,809,800	4.80	1.72
1980	410,503	8,574,400	23,936,300	4.79	1.71

Note: Figures for Ontario and Canada are rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Sources: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1970-1980.
Statistics Canada, Publication #91-001, 1980.

AREA MUNICIPALITIES

Not only is the Region's proportion of the total population decreasing, so are the growth rates within the Region throughout the past five years as Table 2 illustrates.

As the Table indicates, the Region's total population has actually dropped between 1976 and 1980 even though the population increased between certain times during this period. In 1978, Hamilton-Wentworth's population decreased by over 4,000 people before recovering in 1979. Growth rates have been limited to less than one percent per year.

Throughout the period from 1976 to 1980, the City of Hamilton (containing three-quarters of the Regional population) has been loosing people almost steadily - more than 6,500 people have moved from the City since 1976. The population of Glanbrook has shown a constant (but small) decrease over the past five years while Ancaster has experienced only a slight increase in its population. The Dundas population has shown a slight increase in recent years as well, while both Flamborough and, particularly, Stoney Creek have witnessed population increases. The latter two area municipalities are the only ones to receive any appreciable growth in the last five years.

TABLE 2

ASSESSED POPULATION BY AREA MUNICIPALITY (1976-1980)

	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hamilton	313,394	76.3	313,529	75.9	309,010	75.6	308,457	75.2	306,853	74.7
Stoney Creek	30,366	7.4	32,099	7.8	32,628	8.0	33,996	8.3	35,877	8.7
Flamborough	23,364	5.7	23,867	5.8	23,747	5.8	24,017	5.9	24,184	5.9
Dundas	19,212	4.7	19,328	4.7	19,129	4.7	19,266	4.7	19,507	4.8
Ancaster	14,180	3.5	14,118	3.4	14,073	3.4	14,107	3.4	14,361	3.5
Glanbrook	10,047	2.4	10,039	2.4	9,945	2.4	9,934	2.4	9,721	2.4
Regional Total	410,503	100.0	413,023	100.0	408,947	100.0	410,336	100.0	410,503	100.0
Annual Increase	1,868		2,460		-4,076		1,389		167	
% Increase	0.46		0.60		- 9.99		0.34		0.04	

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1976-1980.

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

The age composition of the population in Hamilton-Wentworth has also been changing over the years as Table 3 indicates.

TABLE 3

REGIONAL POPULATION BY AGE (1976-1978-1980)

	1976		1978		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	25,006	6.2	24,024	6.0	23,281	5.9
5-13	59,611	14.9	55,143	13.8	51,786	13.1
14-18	39,330	9.8	38,665	9.7	36,482	9.2
19-25	53,704	13.4	54,070	13.6	53,204	13.4
26-40	79,062	19.7	81,489	20.4	84,295	21.3
41-64	104,371	26.0	103,940	26.1	103,690	26.1
Over 64	29,850	9.9	41,365	10.4	43,877	11.1
Total	401,727	100.0	398,696	100.0	396,615	100.0
Age Unknown	8,836		10,251		13,888	
Total All Groups	410,563		408,947		410,503	

Note: In 1980, the Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth adjusted its previous population figures upwards. The Table assumes that, because of the likely ages of the population included, the increase falls within the 19-25 year age group.

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1976-1980.

The trends show that the young population in the Region, under age 18, is actually decreasing in size. Between 1976 and 1980, this portion of the population dropped by almost 12,400 people (or three percent). The 19-25 year old category appears to have stabilized while the proportion of individuals over twenty-five years of age (including senior citizens) has been increasing between 1976 and 1980. Particularly, the population of individuals over age 64 has increased by more than 4,000.

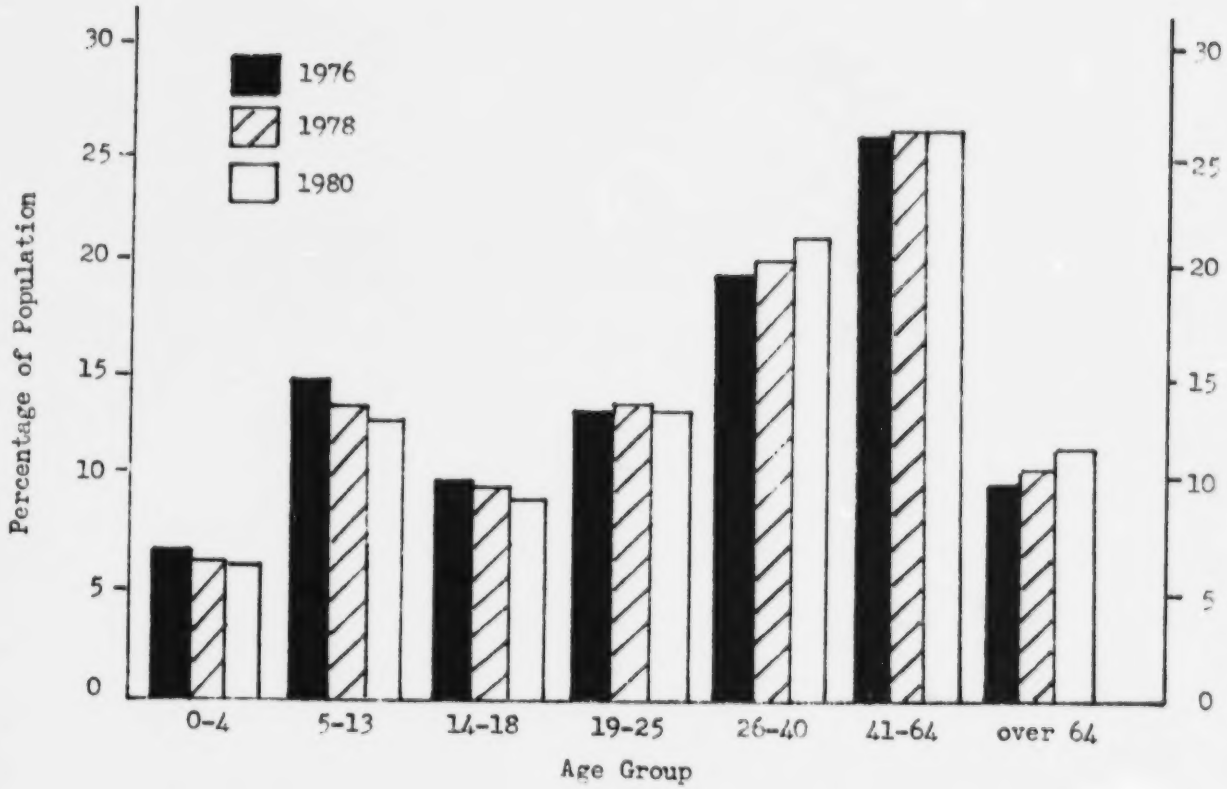
Figure 2 illustrates the general trend of a decreasing young population and an increasing adult/senior population.

The sex composition of the Regional population is also a significant factor. Table 4 contains data matching the age structure with the male/female composition for 1980.

The Table illustrates that the majority of the population is female (51.2%) and that females tend to outlive their male counterparts. A greater portion of the youth population is male, however, a greater portion of the elderly population is female.

FIGURE 2

REGIONAL POPULATION COHORT COMPARISON
(1976-1978-1980)



Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1976-80.

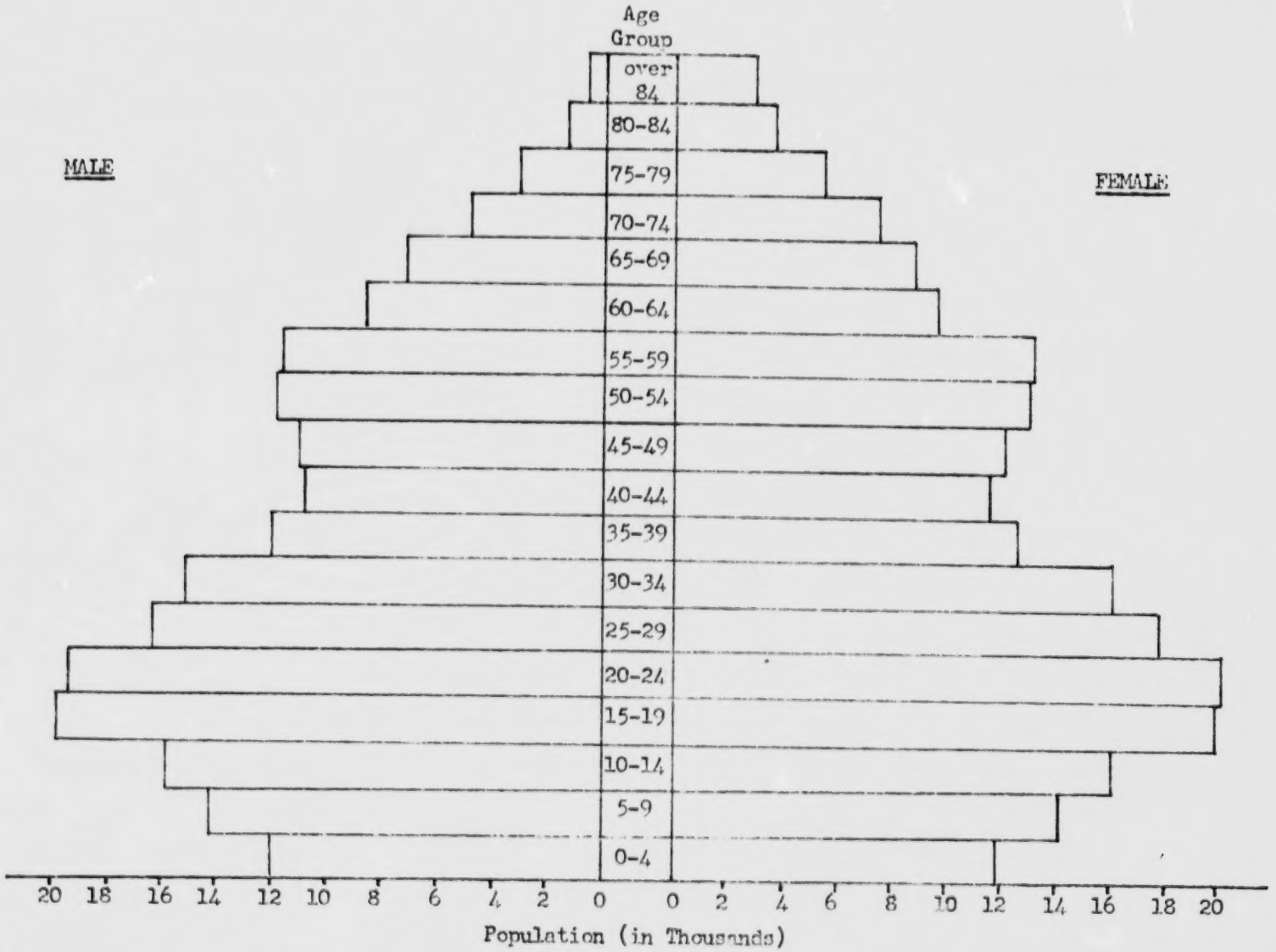
TABLE 4

REGIONAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
(1980)

Age Group	Male	% Male Total	Male % Pop.	Female	% Female Total	Female % Pop.	Male and Female	Male & Female % Population
0-4	11,930	6.2	3.0	11,351	5.6	2.9	23,281	5.9
5-9	14,086	7.3	3.6	13,349	6.6	3.4	27,435	6.9
10-14	15,784	8.2	4.0	15,215	7.5	3.8	30,999	7.8
15-19	19,333	10.0	4.9	18,859	9.3	4.8	38,192	9.6
20-24	18,832	9.7	4.7	19,145	9.4	4.8	37,977	9.6
25-29	15,923	8.2	4.0	17,013	8.4	4.3	32,936	8.3
30-34	14,752	7.6	3.7	15,368	7.6	3.9	23,685	7.6
35-39	11,707	6.1	3.0	11,978	5.9	3.0	23,685	6.0
40-44	10,595	5.5	2.7	10,872	5.3	2.7	21,467	5.4
45-49	10,680	5.5	2.7	11,047	5.4	2.8	21,727	5.5
50-54	11,682	6.0	2.9	12,112	6.0	3.1	23,794	6.0
55-59	11,489	5.9	2.9	12,263	6.0	3.1	23,752	6.0
60-64	8,406	4.3	2.1	8,967	4.4	2.3	17,373	4.4
65-69	7,112	3.7	1.8	8,027	3.9	2.0	15,139	3.8
70-74	4,882	2.5	1.2	6,667	3.3	1.7	11,549	2.9
75-79	3,316	1.7	0.8	5,000	2.5	1.3	8,316	2.1
80-84	1,806	0.9	0.5	3,384	1.7	0.9	5,190	1.3
Over 84	1,056	0.5	0.3	2,627	1.3	0.7	3,683	0.9
Total	193,371	100.0	48.8	203,244	100.0	51.2	396,615	100.0
Age Unknown							13,888	
Total All Groups							410,503	

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1980

FIGURE 3: REGIONAL POPULATION PYRAMID (1980)



Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1980

The population pyramid in Figure 3 has been generated using data from Table 4 (for 1980).

As the pyramid clearly shows, the largest number of people for both sexes are contained in the 15-19 and 20-24 year age groups. A further increase in numbers can be seen in the 50-54 and 55-59 year age groups as well before the pyramid slowly peaks.

NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION

Two primary factors cause population to increase or decrease - natural increase and net migration. Simply stated, natural increase equals the number of births minus the number of deaths within a specified geographic area. Net migration refers to the difference in the number of people moving into an area and the number of people moving out.

Table 5 illustrates the trends in the Region using natural increase and net migration figures. (Calculations are based upon assessed population figures as used in Table 2 previously.)

Natural increase, although it has been positive in the Region, has experienced a constant rate of decline since 1976. On the other hand, except for 1977, the Region has been losing people constantly due to migration. Net migration appears to be the greatest factor influencing the slow (and sometimes negative) growth in the total population.

TABLE 5

REGIONAL NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION
(1976-1980)

	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase
1976	2,532	- 664	1,868
1977	2,354	106	2,460
1978	2,257	-6,333	-4,076
1979	2,254	- 865	1,389
1980*	2,164	-1,997	167

* Preliminary data

Sources: Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics, Registrar General, 1976-80.

: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1976-1980.

C. FUTURE PROJECTIONS

In 1976, the Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth prepared a number of possible population projections for the Region. At that time, the "Most Likely" projection indicated that 551,107 persons would reside in Hamilton-Wentworth by the year 2001. In 1981, a review of the 1976 population projections for the Regional Official Plan concluded that the original figures were unrealistic and that population growth between 1976 and 1980 had fallen well behind the projections.

The latest population projections for the Region have been made using an Age-Cohort Survival Model and this process has generated a range of three forecasts as Table 6 indicates.

TABLE 6

REGIONAL OFFICIAL PLAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS (2001)

	"Most Likely"	High	Low
1980 (actual)	410,503	410,503	410,503
1986	428,500	436,500	422,000
1991	438,500	453,500	427,000
1996	444,000	467,500	427,000
2001	445,000	479,000	423,000

Note: The projections are based upon a complex number of assumptions. Refer to source for more details if required.

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Hamilton-Wentworth Population Projections 1981 Review, 1981.

The Region believes that a forecast of 445,000 persons by 2001 is the most likely population size for Hamilton-Wentworth. This new projection is about 106,000 fewer people (19.3%) than the 1976 forecast of 551,107 people by the year 2001. This downward revision of the Regional population has been projected a range for the year 2001 - a low of 423,000 persons and a high of 479,000 persons.

The new "Most Likely" projection of 445,000 persons indicates that the Region's area municipalities will be growing/declining at varying rates as Table 7 indicates. Between 1980 and 2001, the population of Ancaster is projected to more than double (122.8%) while the population of Stoney Creek will increase by almost 50%. Moderate growth is projected for Flamborough while very little population increase is forecasted for Dundas. The City of Hamilton and Glanbrook, on the other hand, show a decrease in population by the year 2001. Overall, the Region will experience slow growth over the next twenty years with only a 8.4% population increase projected.

TABLE 7

"MOST LIKELY" GROWTH RATES BY AREA MUNICIPALITY
(1980, 2001)

	1980 Population	2001 Population*	Absolute Growth (%) 1980-2001
Hamilton	306,853	302,000	- 1.6
Stoney Creek	35,877	53,000	47.7
Flamborough	24,184	29,500	22.0
Dundas	19,507	20,000	2.5
Ancaster	14,361	32,000	122.8
Glanbrook	9,721	9,000	- 7.4
Region	410,503	445,000	8.4

*Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 500 and may not always total.

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Hamilton-Wentworth Population Projections 1981 Review, 1981.

Not only is the population of the area municipalities projected to change over the next 20 years, but so to is the age composition of the population as Table 8 indicates.

TABLE 8

REGIONAL "MOST LIKELY" GROWTH RATES BY AGE GROUP*
(1981, 2001)

	1981		2001	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Under 15 years	86,000	20.7	79,500	17.9
15-24	77,500	18.7	58,500	13.1
25-34	67,000	16.1	59,500	13.4
35-44	48,500	11.7	77,500	17.4
45-54	46,000	11.1	64,500	14.5
55-64	44,000	10.6	43,000	9.7
Over 64 years	46,000	11.1	62,000	13.9
Region	415,000	100.0	445,000	100.0

*Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 500 and may not always total.

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Hamilton-Wentworth Population Projections 1981 Review, 1981.

The most significant trends are the decrease in the youth and young adult population (under 34 years), the increase in the mature adult population (age 35-54), and the increase in the senior citizen population (over 64 years). The population of Hamilton-Wentworth is an "aging" one being pushed along by the "baby-boom" population who will be approaching their thirties between 1981 and 1991. The social implications of the shifting cohorts are bound to be quite profound. A declining youth population will impact our educational system, while an increasing adult and, particularly, senior citizen population will have effects upon the need for services, housing, employment, and other factors.

D. POPULATION COMPOSITION

SENIOR CITIZENS

The percentage of senior citizens (over 64 years of age) has been constantly increasing in Hamilton-Wentworth between 1976 and 1980 in every area municipality. Each year the number of senior citizens has risen in the Region to a figure of over 43,800, or about eleven percent of the total Regional population in 1980.

Table 9 presents the number of senior citizens in Hamilton-Wentworth.

The constant increase in the number and proportion of seniors in the Region is indicative of the general patterns of population in this Province. In 1980, the percentage of the Regional population which were seniors was 11.1%; by 2001, the projected Regional percentage of seniors will rise to 13.9% (according to the Region's "Most Likely" population projection).

TABLE 9

SENIOR CITIZEN POPULATION OVER 64 YEARS BY AREA MUNICIPALITY (1976-1980)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Hamilton	32,517	33,104	33,465	34,785	35,272
Dundas	2,306	2,326	2,373	2,476	2,574
Stoney Creek	2,091	2,149	2,279	2,411	2,520
Flamborough	1,418	1,501	1,574	1,660	1,732
Ancaster	976	1,033	1,098	1,133	1,169
Glanbrook	542	556	576	585	610
Regional Total	39,850	40,669	41,365	43,050	43,877
Annual Increase	1,148	819	696	1,685	827
% Increase	3.0	2.1	1.7	4.1	1.9
% of Regional Population	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.9	11.1

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Assessment Roles, 1976-1980.

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

Although the majority of the Hamilton-Wentworth population is of British Isles origin, the ethnic diversity of the area is increasing.

Between 1951 and 1971, the percentage of the population of British Isles ethnicity decreased by ten percent as Figure 4 illustrates. The size of the seven largest ethnic groups are presented in Figure 4.

The Italian community has grown the most rapidly over the three decades - their population's proportion has more than doubled to almost ten percent (by 1971). The German, Netherlands and Polish groups have all experienced increases between 1951 and 1961, followed by slight decreases in their population's proportion between 1961 and 1971. Small increases have been made in the French community population.

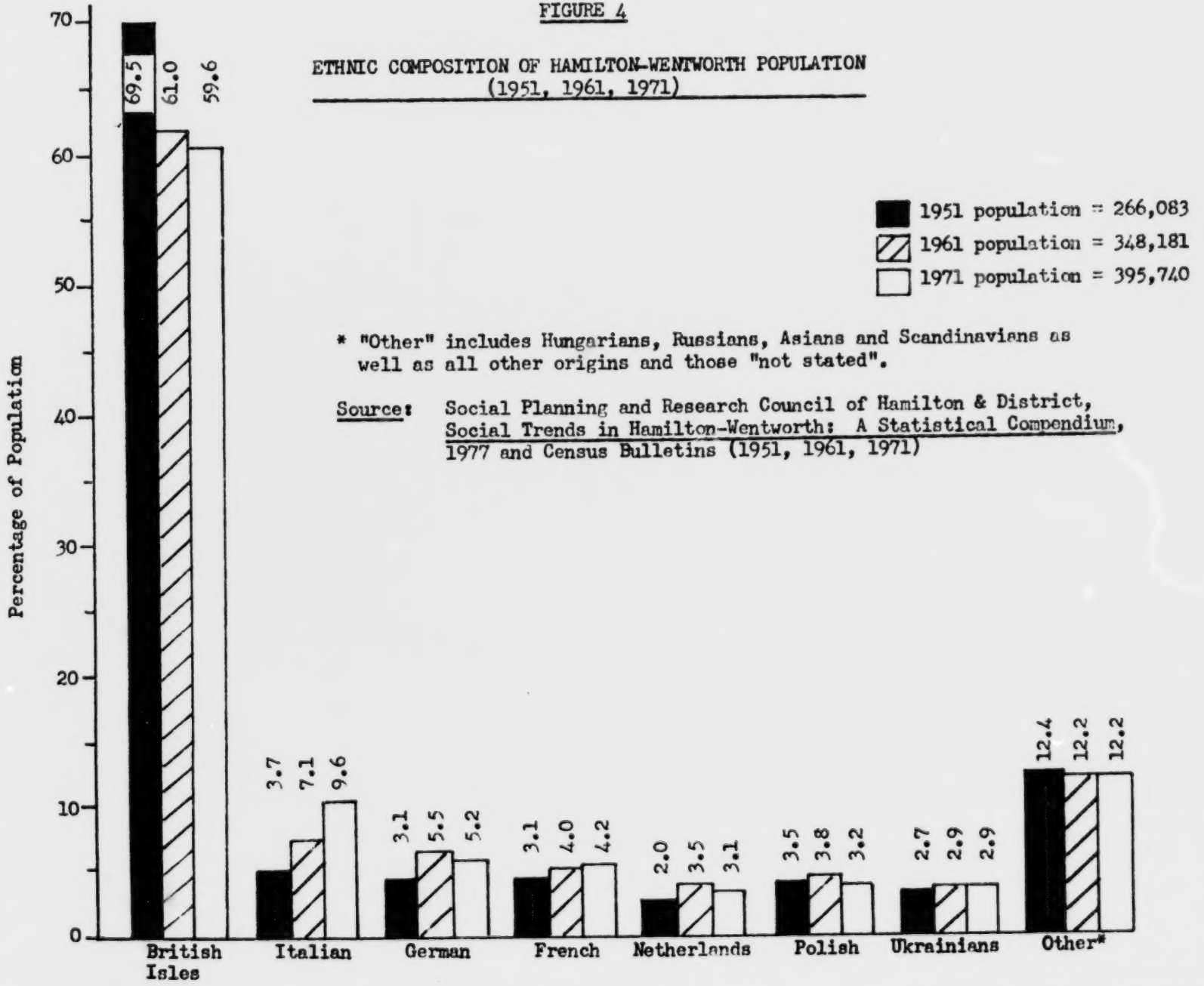
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION

The percentage of the population for the seven largest religious denominations in 1951 and 1971 are presented in Figure 5.

The Roman Catholic population, the largest denomination, showed a marked increase in their share of the population by more than ten percent. The Greek Orthodox and Lutheran churches also increased slightly between 1951 and 1971. Conversely, the United, Anglican and Presbyterian churches have shown considerable decreases in their shares of the local population. The proportion of those people in the "other" category increased between 1951 and 1971 to over twelve percent of the population.

FIGURE 4

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF HAMILTON-WENTWORTH POPULATION
(1951, 1961, 1971)

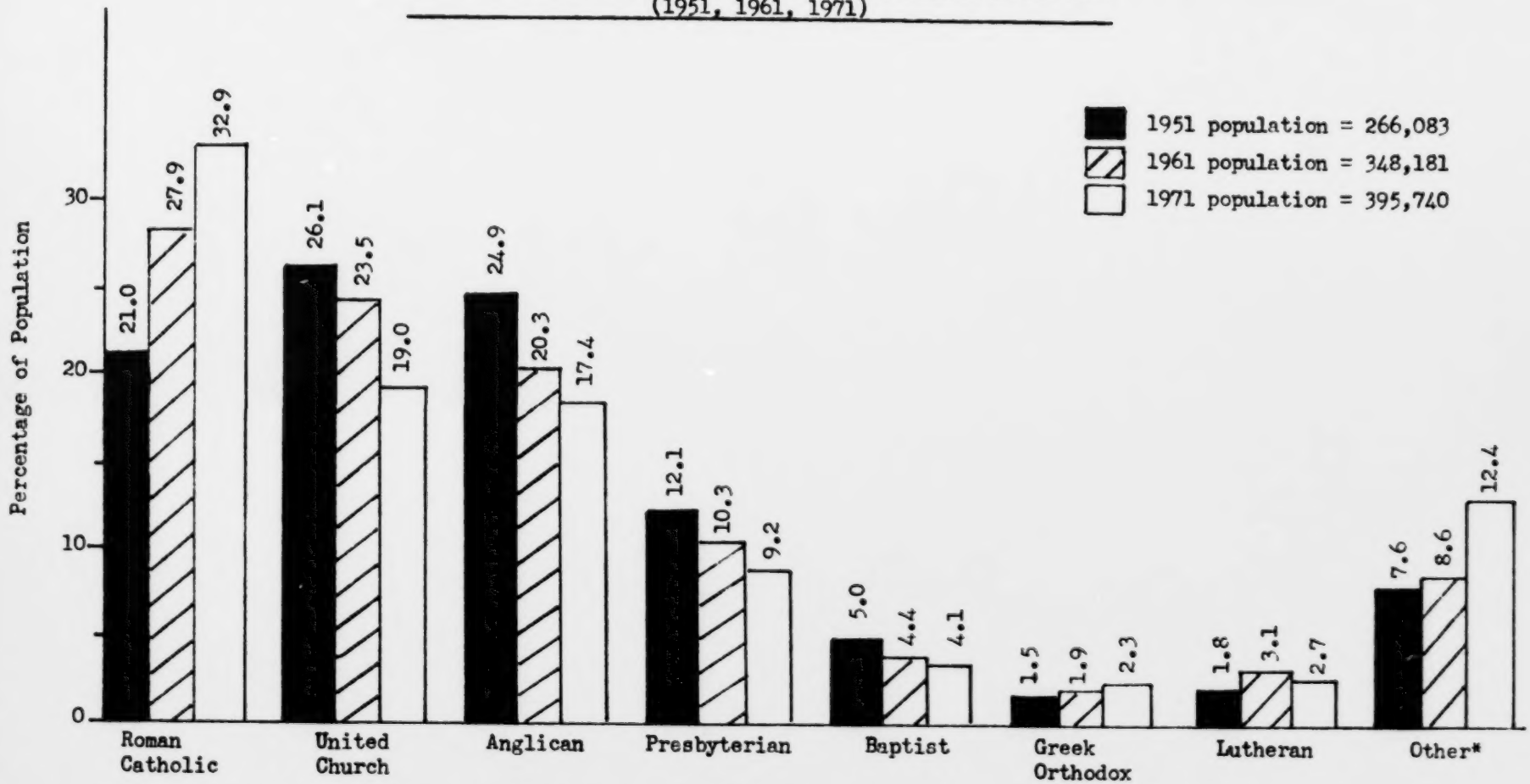


* "Other" includes Hungarians, Russians, Asians and Scandinavians as well as all other origins and those "not stated".

Source: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton & District, Social Trends in Hamilton-Wentworth: A Statistical Compendium, 1977 and Census Bulletins (1951, 1961, 1971)

FIGURE 5

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF THE HAMILTON-WENTWORTH POPULATION
(1951, 1961, 1971)



* "Other" includes all other religions, those "not stated" and those reporting "no religion".

Source: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton & District, Social Trends in Hamilton-Wentworth: A Statistical Compendium, 1977 and Census Bulletins (1951, 1961, 1971).

MARITAL STATUS

Table 10 presents the percentage of the adult population in each marital status group for 1951, 1961, 1971, 1976 and 1981.

TABLE 10

HAMILTON CMA POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS (1951-1981)

	1951 %	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %	1981 %
Single	43.1	45.9	45.4	43.5	41.4
Married	51.3	48.8	48.5	50.2	51.3
Widowed	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.1
Divorced	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Monographs, 1951-1981.

The percentage of the population who were single increased slightly between 1951 and 1961, levelled off between 1961 and 1971, and then decreased in 1976. The married population decreased between 1951 and 1961, but remained relatively steady until 1976 when it increased.

The percentage of the population who are widowed has remained fairly stable even though small increases and decreases have occurred throughout the years. Conversely, the divorced population has steadily increased over the years. The 1976 divorce rate was five times higher than the 1951 rate.

DEPENDENCY RATIOS

The dependency ratio is intended to indicate the size of the dependent population (children and senior citizens) relative to the working population in a region. The dependent population is considered to include children under 15 years of age and senior citizens over the age of 64. Conversely, the working population includes the population of between 15 and 64 years of age.

Two population groups, the young and the old, tend to be dependent upon the working population for their sustenance. As the size of the dependent population increases, this increases the financial pressure upon the working population for their support. As the dependent population decreases, the pressure is relieved.

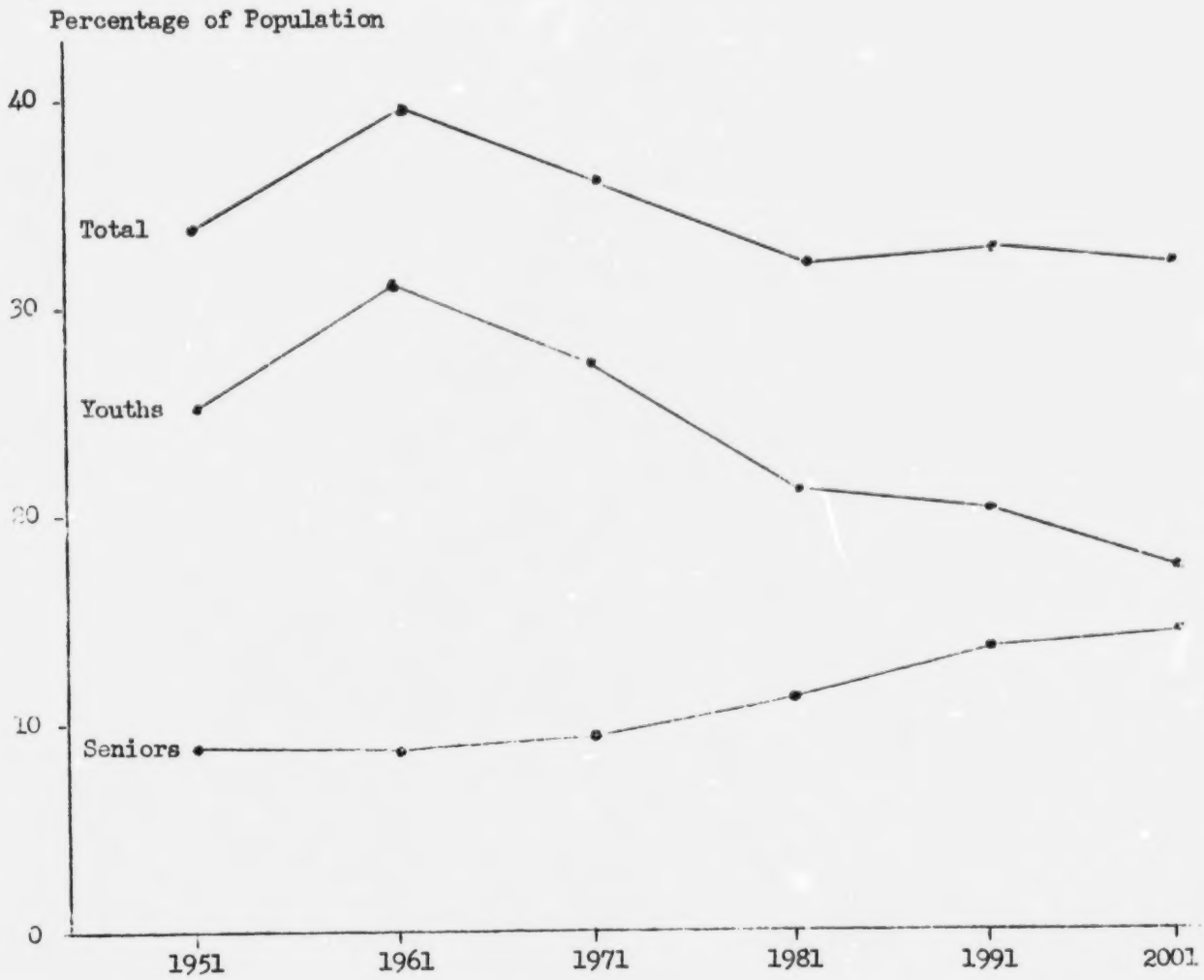
When the dependent population is large (relative to the working population), then greater amounts of the income of the working population must be diverted for the support of these groups. This, according to some economists, results in fewer dollars available for savings and investment and, thus, an economic slowdown results.

Dependency can be expressed in two ways. The first is as a percentage of the total population. Thus, the proportion of the dependent population (including seniors and youth) as a percentage of the Regional population should be illustrated as in Figure 6.

In Hamilton-Wentworth, the proportion of the population under age 15 (youth) peaked in 1961 at over 31%. The proportion dropped by 1971, but still remained high. By the end of 1981, it had decreased further and will remain below the 1951 level through to 2001. This should result in some relaxation of the pressures upon the working population to support a dependent youth population.

FIGURE 6

PERCENTAGE OF HAMILTON-WENTWORTH DEPENDENT POPULATION BY DECADE
(1951-2001)



Note: Figures for 1981, 1991 and 2001 are based upon age cohort calculations made by the Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth in its "most likely" projection of 445,000 persons by 2001.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census Monographs, 1951-1971.

: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Hamilton-Wentworth Population Projections 1981 Review, 1981.

The proportion of seniors in the Region, although it shows less fluctuation, should continue increasing through to the year 2001. It is significant to note that, by 2001, the proportion of the youth population will decrease to a point where it is almost equal to the increasing senior population at about 15% each. The gap between the youth and senior percentage of the population is thus expected to be greatly decreased in future decades.

The total dependent population (youth and seniors) peaked in 1961 and has since then dropped until 1981. The dependent population is expected to level off between 1981 and the year 2001.

The second method by which dependency can be expressed is as a ratio of the dependent population to the working population. As the ratio of dependents to workers increases, the pressure upon the financial resources of the working population to provide support to the dependent population also increases. The opposite is also true.

Table 11 presents the dependency ratios for Hamilton-Wentworth.

The Table can be interpreted to mean that, in 1951, for every one person in the working population, there was 0.51 persons dependent upon that individual.

Except for 1961, when the ratio peaked at 0.65 persons dependent upon every one individual in the working population, the trend appears to be leading towards fewer dependents requiring the support of the working population. This situation can largely be attributed to the decreasing dependent youth population as illustrated in Figure 6 previously.

Between 1971 and 2001, we can expect to see a decrease in the dependency ratio which should remove some of the pressure being felt by the working population who must support the dependent youth and senior populations.

TABLE 11

DEPENDENCY RATIOS FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH BY DECADE (1951-2001)

	Ratio of dependents to working population
1951	0.51: 1
1961	0.65: 1
1971	0.57: 1
1981	0.47: 1
1991	0.50: 1
2001	0.47: 1

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census Monographs, 1951-1971.

: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Hamilton-Wentworth Population Projections 1981 Review, 1981

IMMIGRATION

The pattern of immigration has fluctuated over the years in both the Country as a whole and the Region of Hamilton-Wentworth. Table 12 illustrates this trend.

TABLE 12

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, ONTARIO AND HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1976-1980)

	Canada	Ontario	Hamilton-Wentworth[1]
1976	149,429	72,031	2,498
1977	114,914	56,594	1,773
1978	86,313	42,397	1,457
1979	112,096	51,947	1,989
1980[2]	142,439	61,950	2,029

[1]The figures for Hamilton-Wentworth include the Town of Grimsby and the City of Burlington. (The region as defined by the Hamilton Census Metropolitan Area)

[2]The figures for 1980 are preliminary estimates.

Source: Canada Manpower and Immigration, Immigration Statistics - Canada, 1976-80.

Canada, Ontario and Hamilton-Wentworth all exhibit the same patterns of change in the immigrant population. From 1976-1978, the number of immigrants arriving in all three areas decreased constantly.

However, in 1979 and 1980, the immigrant population began to recover and increases were evident once again.

Ontario, throughout the years, has received almost half of all the immigrants arriving in Canada. In 1975, the Province received over 68% of all the immigrants arriving from South American countries. The Hamilton-Wentworth area has traditionally accepted anywhere from 3% to 4% of the immigrants who have chosen Ontario as their provincial destination.

Table 13 presents a more detailed breakdown by destination for 1979 immigrants.

In 1979, nearly half of the immigrants residing in Hamilton-Wentworth listed European countries as their last place of permanent residence (45.7%). European and Asian countries have traditionally provided the majority of immigrants to Canada, Ontario and Hamilton-Wentworth. North, Central and South American and Caribbean countries have also added a small share of immigrants to the population.

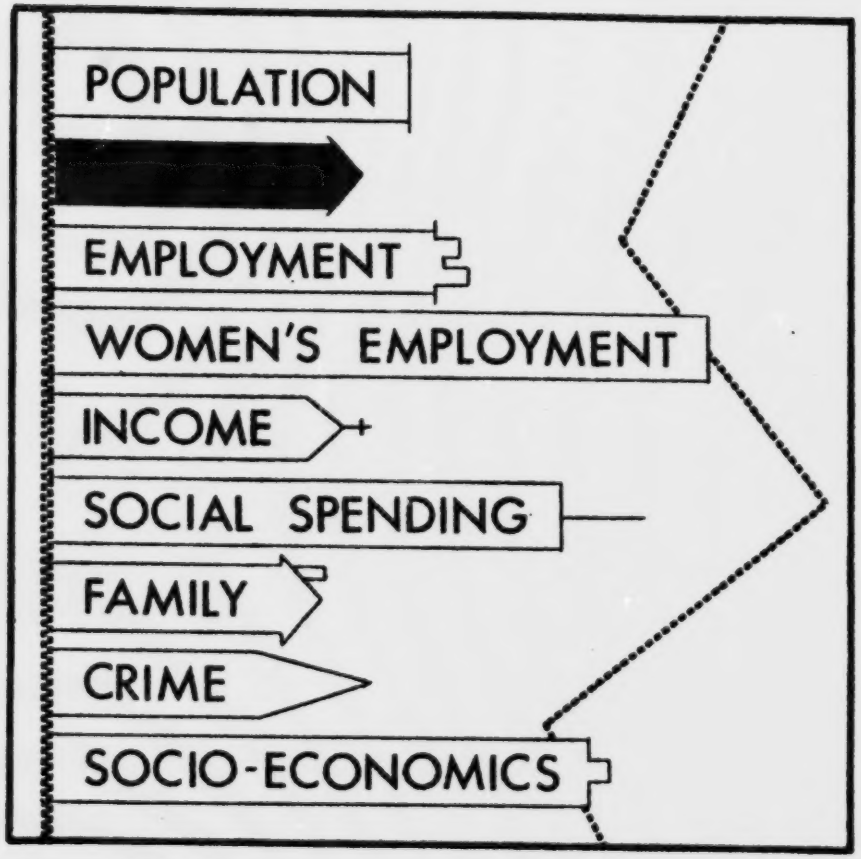
TABLE 13

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE
(1979)

	Canada	Ontario	Hamilton-Wentworth*	
			No.	Percent
Europe	32,858	17,045	908	45.7
Africa	3,958	1,915	61	3.1
Asia	50,540	20,583	697	35.0
Australasia	1,395	431	10	0.5
North & Central America	10,349	',257	148	7.4
Caribbean	6,366	3,969	74	3.7
South America	5,898	3,648	90	4.5
Oceania & Other Ocean Islands	726	98	1	0.1
Not Stated	0	0	0	0.0
Total	112,096	51,947	1,989	100.0

* The figures for Hamilton-Wentworth include the Town of Grimsby and the City of Burlington. (The region as defined by the Hamilton Census Metropolitan Area)

Source: Canada Manpower and Immigration, Immigration Statistics - Canada, 1979.


POPULATION
EMPLOYMENT
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
INCOME
SOCIAL SPENDING
FAMILY
CRIME
SOCIO-ECONOMICS

HOUSING

A. PURCHASE HOUSING

The used single family dwelling market in Hamilton-Wentworth has changed rather dramatically over the last six years.

The average selling price of a single family unit in the Region rose steadily between 1975 and 1978 to an average cost of over $46,000. However, between 1978 and 1980, the selling costs in the Region actually decreased by about $300 on average as Figure 7 illustrates. In 1981, the average selling price rebounded to a high of almost $50,000.

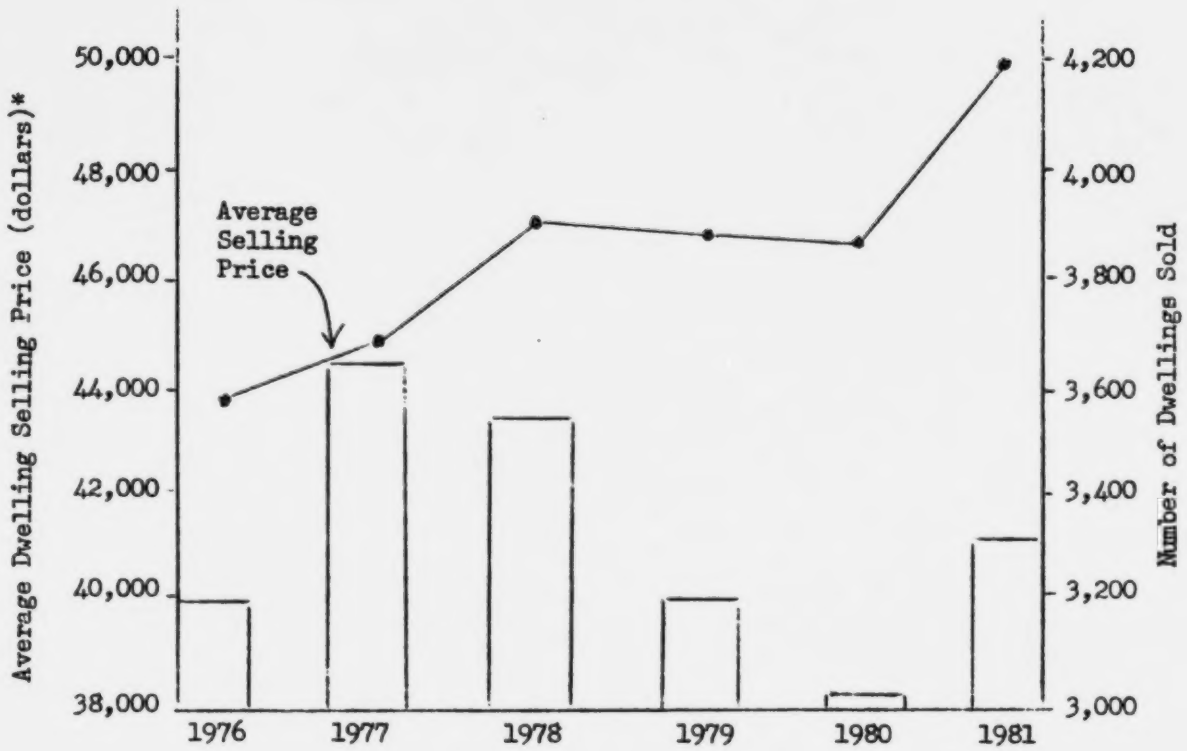
In conjunction with this trend, the number of units being sold on the market has also changed over the years. In 1975, 3,987 single family dwellings were sold in Hamilton-Wentworth. By 1980, the number of units being sold had decreased to a little over 3,000. It is interesting to note that, generally, when the number of units sold increases, the average selling price also escalates as Figure 7 illustrates.

The price and number of units available in each area municipality varies rather distinctly throughout the Region as Table 14 indicates.

As the data indicates, the Town of Ancaster has the highest average selling price of any area municipality, whereas the City of Hamilton has the lowest average selling price in the Region. Just over 80% of all used single family units sold in Hamilton-Wentworth are in the City of Hamilton, which, between 1979 and 1980, was the dominant reason why housing prices actually decreased overall in the Region. As the average price of a single family home decreases in Hamilton so does the overall average Regional selling price due to the large number of units being sold in the City.

FIGURE 7

AVERAGE SELLING PRICE AND NUMBERS OF USED SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING SALES IN HAMILTON-HAMILTON (1976-1981)



* Calculations for average selling price have been "weighted" according to the number of units represented.

Source: Metropolitan Hamilton Real Estate Board, Monthly Statistical Report - Single Family Housing Sales, 1976-1981.

TABLE 14

AVERAGE SELLING PRICE AND NUMBER OF USED SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS SALES BY AREA MUNICIPALITY (1981)

	Average Sale Price*	No. of Units Sold
Hamilton	$ 45,214	2,670
Dundas	67,845	168
Stoney Creek	62,673	330
Flamborough	69,457	30
Ancaster	82,319	109
Glanbrook	**	**
Region	$ 49,549	3,307

* Calculations for average selling price have been "weighted" according to the number of units represented.

**No data

Source: Metropolitan Hamilton Real Estate Board, Monthly Statistical Report - Single Family Housing Sales, 1981

When compared to housing prices in other major Canadian cities, Hamilton-Wentworth appears rather favourable. Table 15 compares the "fair market value" of a detached three bedroom bungalow (5-8 years old; 5,500 square foot suburban lot) for various Canadian cities.

As the Table illustrates, the City of Vancouver has the highest housing costs for the three bedroom bungalow unit at $140,000 compared with $63,000 for the City of Hamilton. Halifax and Regina have experienced the largest increases in housing prices across Canada during the one year study period, whereas Vancouver and Montreal have experienced the largest decreases in their housing prices. Note that the highest priced homes are generally located in the cities with the largest populations (except Montreal).

TABLE 15

FAIR MARKET VALUE OF A THREE BEDROOM BUNGALOW
FOR VARIOUS CANADIAN CITIES
(April, 1982)

City	Price April, 1982	Taxes*	% Change from April 1981
Vancouver (North)	140,000	1,500	- 20.0
Calgary (Bonavista Parkland)	130,000	825	6.6
Toronto (Thornhill)	125,000	1,200	8.7
Halifax (Clayton Park)	104,500	1,200	17.4
Edmonton (Westend)	100,000	880	2.0
Ottawa	81,300	1,525	14.2
Regina	79,000	1,200	17.9
Winnipeg (Ft. Richmond)	72,000	1,300	- 1.4
London	67,000	930	- 1.5
Kitchener	63,000	920	3.1
Hamilton	63,000	900	1.6
Montreal (Pierrefords)	55,000	1,350	- 5.2
Sudbury	55,000	1,050	- 3.5
Saint John	53,000	550	3.9
Fredericton	48,000	500	---

* Lot servicing costs not prepaid; costs recovered through taxation.

Source: Royal Trust Company, Royal Trust Survey of Canadian Housing Prices, April, 1982 (House 1 data).

B. PRIVATE RENTAL APARTMENT HOUSING

VACANCY RATES

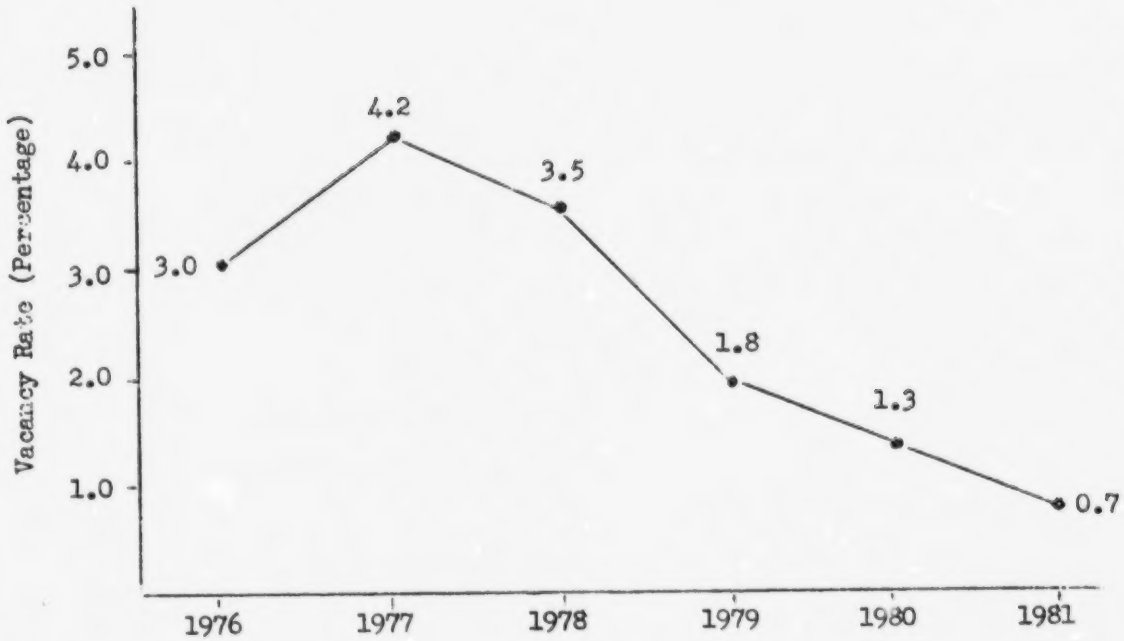
Vacancy rates in the Hamilton CMA have, except in 1976, consistently declined. In 1981, the vacancy rate in the Hamilton CMA area dropped below one percent (two percent is generally considered desirable in order to provide for an adequate variety of apartment accommodation).

Figure 8 illustrates the recent trends in apartment vacancy rates.

As the Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth reported, "by October of 1980, all Area Municipalities with the exception of Dundas, had an apartment vacancy rate of less than two percent (2%). Dundas had a vacancy rate of 2.8%, higher than others probably because of the 1980 opening of Governor's Green Apartments. The average vacancy rate for all major metropolitan areas in Southern Ontario in October of 1980 was 2.1%, which was higher than the rates experienced in Hamilton-Wentworth. However, the vacancy rate in Metropolitan Toronto was 0.6%." (Housing and Population Monitoring Report, January to December, 1980, p. 17).

FIGURE 8

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT UNITS
IN THE HAMILTON CMA*
(1976-1981)



* All figures are for October of cited year. The Hamilton CMA includes Hamilton-Wentworth plus the City of Burlington and the Town of Grimsby. Vacancy rates are for apartment structures of six units and over privately initiated.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Rental Apartment Vacancy Survey, 1976-1981 (October).

AVERAGE RENTS

Average rents for two-bedroom apartments in Hamilton-Wentworth have increased constantly throughout the past six years, except for 1977 when they showed a slight decrease as Figure 9 illustrates.

Average rents showed little fluctuation between 1976 and 1977 (when they actually dipped slightly), however, between 1978 and 1981 rents began to increase at a much higher rate to $298 in 1981 (for a two-bedroom apartment).

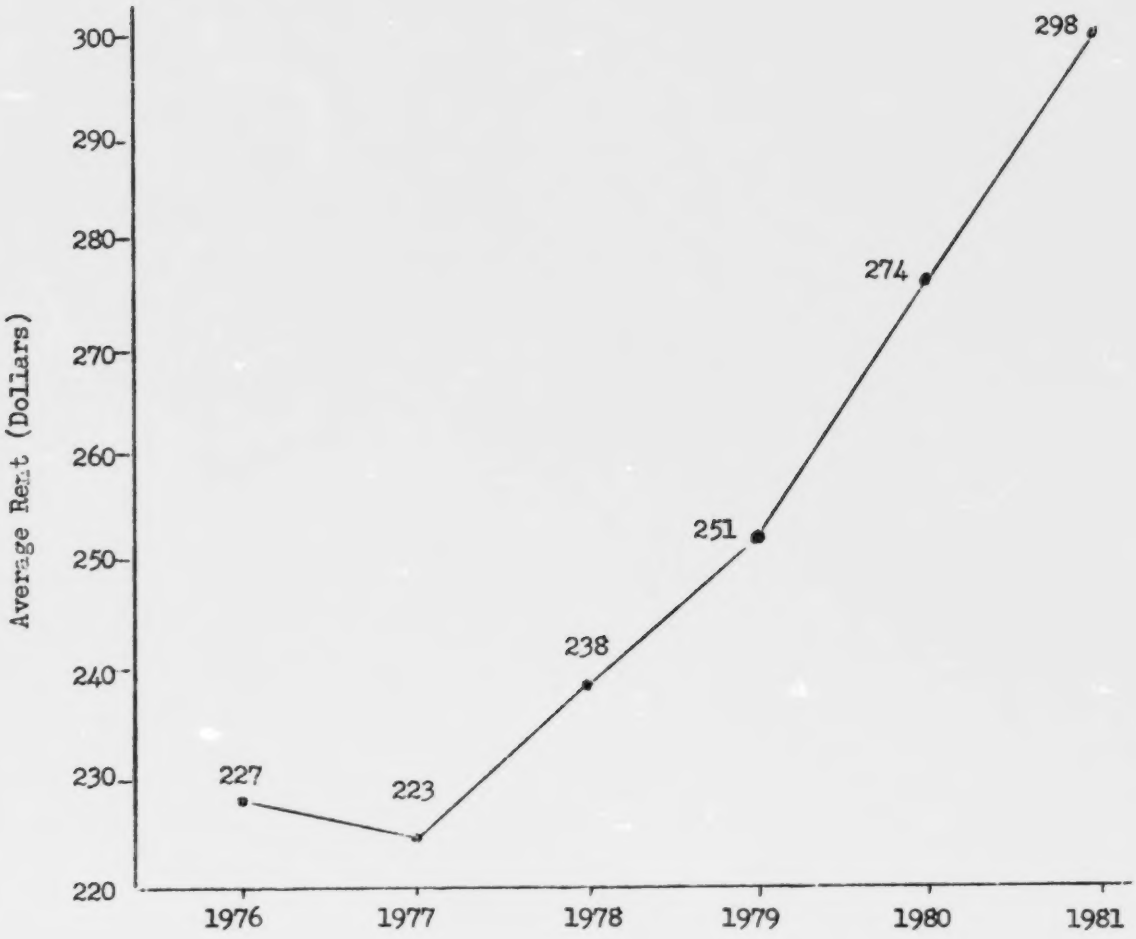
Average rents vary across Hamilton-Wentworth and, obviously, are related to the number of bedrooms per apartment unit as Table 16 shows.

Average rents in Dundas remain the highest in the Region. Two-bedroom units and three-bedroom units in Dundas are much higher than the Regional averages, however, three-bedroom units in Stoney Creek remain quite cheap.

In conclusion, during the past six years, the Region has witnessed a "tightening" in the housing market due to increasing average rents and declining vacancy rates for apartment units.

FIGURE 9

AVERAGE RENT FOR TWO-BEDROOM APARTMENTS
IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1976-1981)*



* Figures represent rents from a sample of apartment structures with 6 units and over. There has been no attempt to adjust the sample to the total universe. Figures have been "weighted" according to the number of units surveyed.

All figures are for October of cited year.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Rental Apartment Vacancy Survey, 1976-1981 (October).

TABLE 16

AVERAGE RENT BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN AREA MUNICIPALITIES
(October, 1981)*

	Average Rent (dollars)			
	Bachelor	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom
Hamilton	190	241	289	358
Dundas	197	268	343	367
Stoney Creek	190	232	267	318
Flamborough Ancaster Glanbrook	194	249	292	351
Region**	190	241	291	356

* Figures represent rents from a sample of apartment structures with 6 units and over. There has been no attempt to adjust the sample to the total universe.

** Figures have been "weighted" according to the number of units surveyed.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Rental Apartment Vacancy Survey, October, 1981.

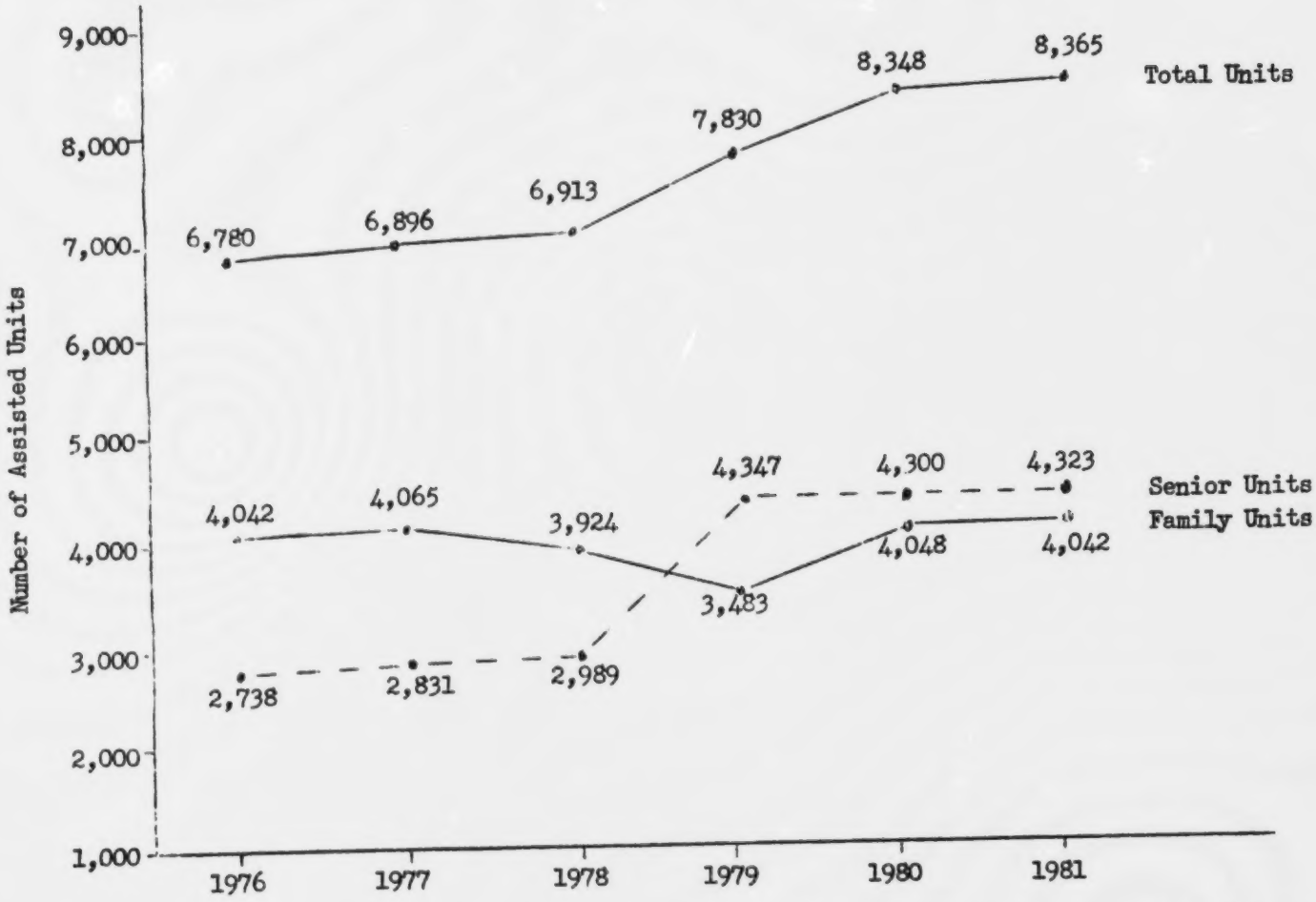
C. ASSISTED HOUSING

The provision of assisted housing for both families and seniors in Hamilton-Wentworth changed very little from 1976 to 1978. However, in 1979, the number of senior citizen units increased dramatically, while the number of family units decreased. Minimal increases in both the number of senior and family units can be seen in the 1980 and 1981 inventories of assisted housing units as Figure 10 illustrates. The rise in total assisted units over the years is due to the increase in senior citizen units and not family units.

The vast majority of assisted housing units are located in the City of Hamilton (7,732 units) with the remaining units located in the surrounding area municipalities (672 units) as Figure 11 presents. (Glanbrook contains no assisted housing units).

FIGURE 10

ASSISTED HOUSING INVENTORY FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1976-1981)*

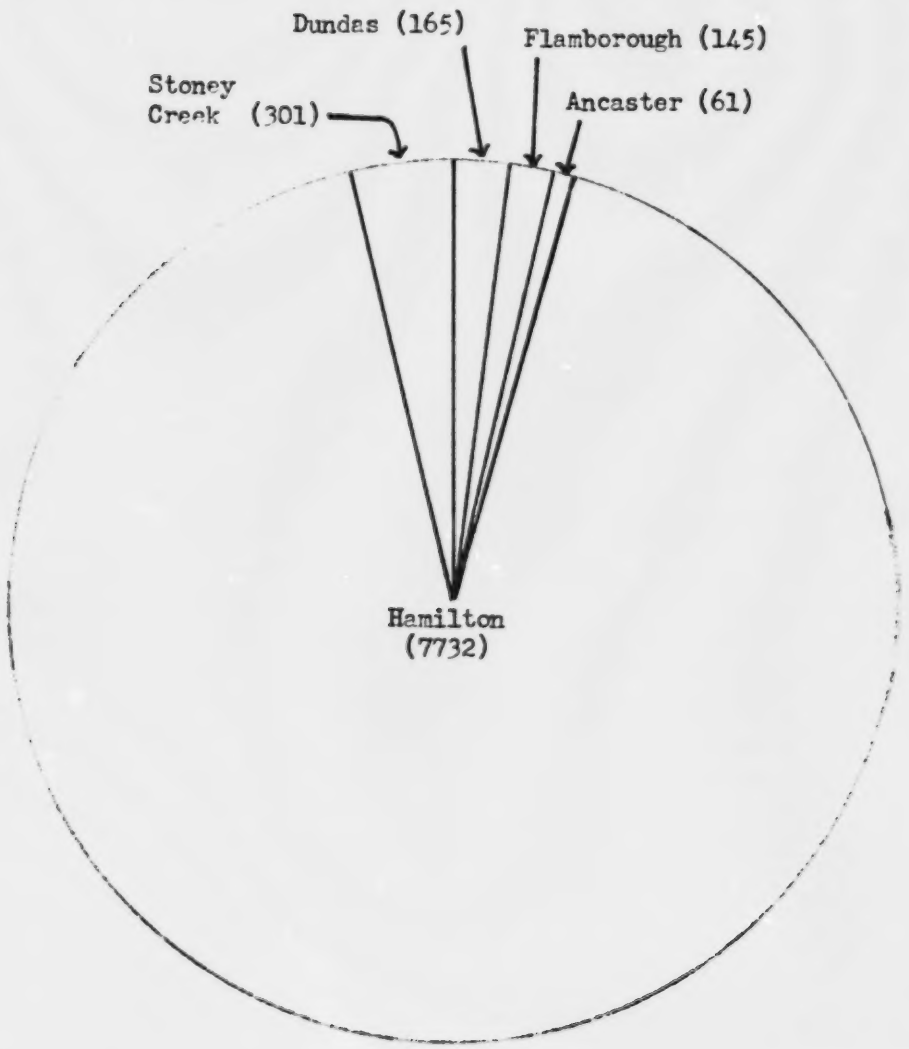


Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Housing and Population Monitoring Reports, from 1976 to 1981.

: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton & District, Unpublished data, 1982.

FIGURE 11

ASSISTED HOUSING INVENTORY BY AREA MUNICIPALITY
FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1981)



Note: Glanbrook does not have any assisted housing units.

Source: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton & District, Unpublished data, 1982.

D. HOUSING UNIT PRODUCTION

The mix of housing types produced in the Region since 1976 has changed significantly. The most visible changes have been the drastic decrease in the number of apartment and row houses constructed between 1976 and 1981. In 1981, there were no apartment units constructed in Hamilton-Wentworth. The production of single family and semi-attached units has remained relatively stable in spite of the fact that housing production has consistently declined since 1976 to just over 1,300 units in 1981 as Figure 12 illustrates.

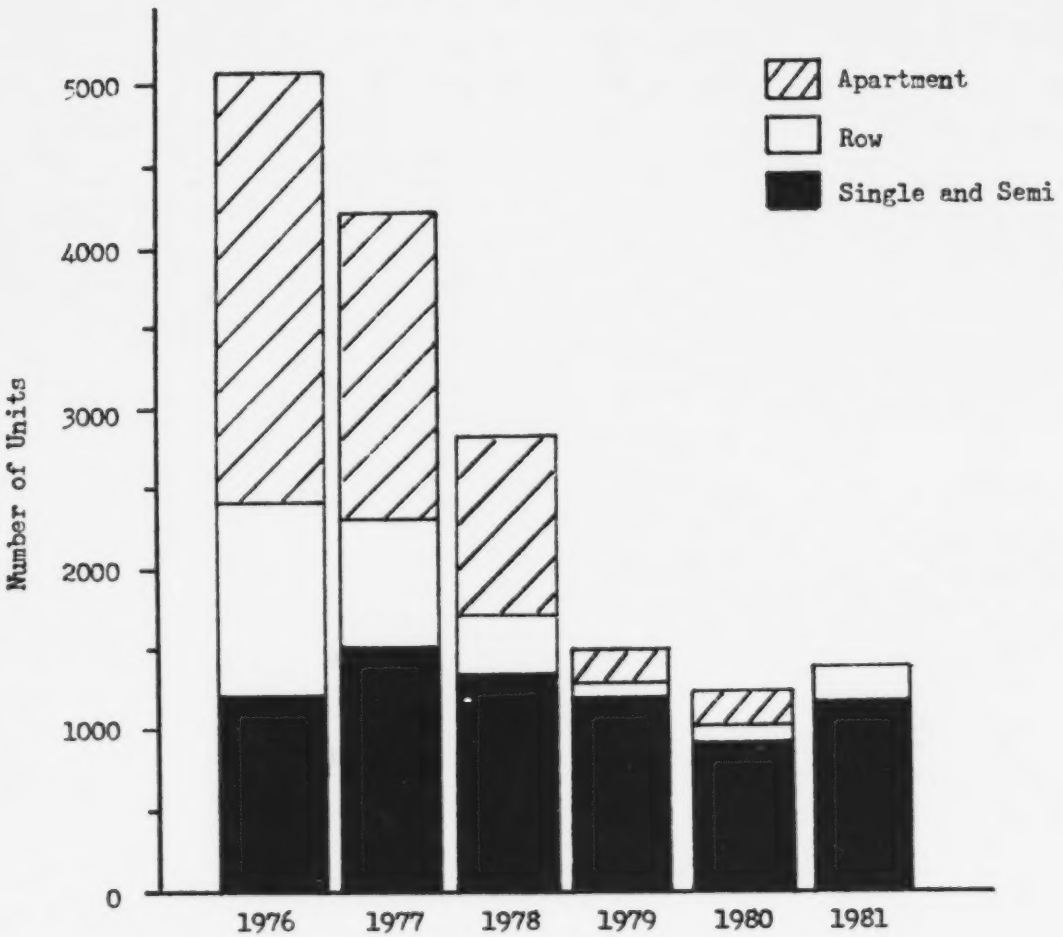
The estimated housing stock in the Regional Municipality was 156,166 units in 1981. The City of Hamilton contained 121,185 of the total number of housing units in the Region or 78% of the stock.

The housing stock of the Region in 1981 can be broken down as indicated in Table 17.

Of the total estimated housing stock of 156-166 units in the Region, 55% are single family dwellings; 36% are apartments; 3% are semi-attached; 5% are row houses, and 1% are listed as "other".

FIGURE 12

HOUSING UNIT PRODUCTION IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1976-1981)



Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Housing and Population Monitoring Report, January to December, 1981, 1982.

TABLE 17

ESTIMATED HOUSING STOCK FOR AREA MUNICIPALITIES IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1981)

	No. of Units	Percent of Stock
Hamilton	121,185	77.6
Dundas	6,930	4.4
Stoney Creek	12,478	8.0
Flamborough	7,838	5.0
Ancaster	4,761	3.1
Glanbrook	2,974	1.9
Region	156,166	100.0

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Housing and Population Monitoring Report, January to December, 1981, 1982

E. PERSONS PER OCCUPIED DWELLING

The number of persons per dwelling unit in the Region has been decreasing over the past years. In 1971, the persons per household count in the Hamilton CMA was 3.4, compared with a count of 2.8 persons per occupied dwelling unit for the Region in 1980. Figure 13 illustrates the current trends.

The Planning and Development Department points out that the "trend towards smaller households has resulted in an increased demand for housing units [particularly row and apartment units] despite the Region's slow population growth....[Furthermore,] a continued decline in the average household size and an increase in the number of persons in the active family formation age groups will result in a continued demand for housing (particularly smaller rental units) in the short term." (Housing and Monitoring Report, January to December, 1980, p.6)

FIGURE 13

PERSONS PER OCCUPIED DWELLING UNIT
IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1975-1980)

Source: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Housing and Population Monitoring Report, January to December, 1980, 1981.

F. HOUSING RENEWAL PROGRAMS

The two major housing renewal programs in the Region are the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (R.R.A.P.) and the Ontario Home Renewal Program (O.H.R.P.).

"In the past, Federal R.R.A.P. loans were available for the rehabilitation of rental properties located in designated Neighbourhood Improvement Program (N.I.P.) areas. The City of Hamilton was the only municipality in the Region that participated in N.I.P. Although N.I.P. was terminated in 1978, projects which were already approved at that time are being allowed to reach completion." (Housing and Population Monitoring Report, January to December, 1980, p. 25)

"Under O.H.R.P., the Province of Ontario provides grants to participating municipalities to administer as loans and/or grant to owner-occupants whose family income is less than $12,500 in 1980. Maximum funding available under this program in 1980 is $7,500 per family." (Housing and Population Monitoring Report, January to December, 1980, p. 25)

Table 18 presents the number and value of loans funded under the R.R.A.P. and O.H.R.P. programs in the City of Hamilton.

TABLE 18

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LOANS FUNDED UNDER
THE R.R.A.P. & O.H.R.P. PROGRAMS
FOR THE CITY OF HAMILTON
(1981)

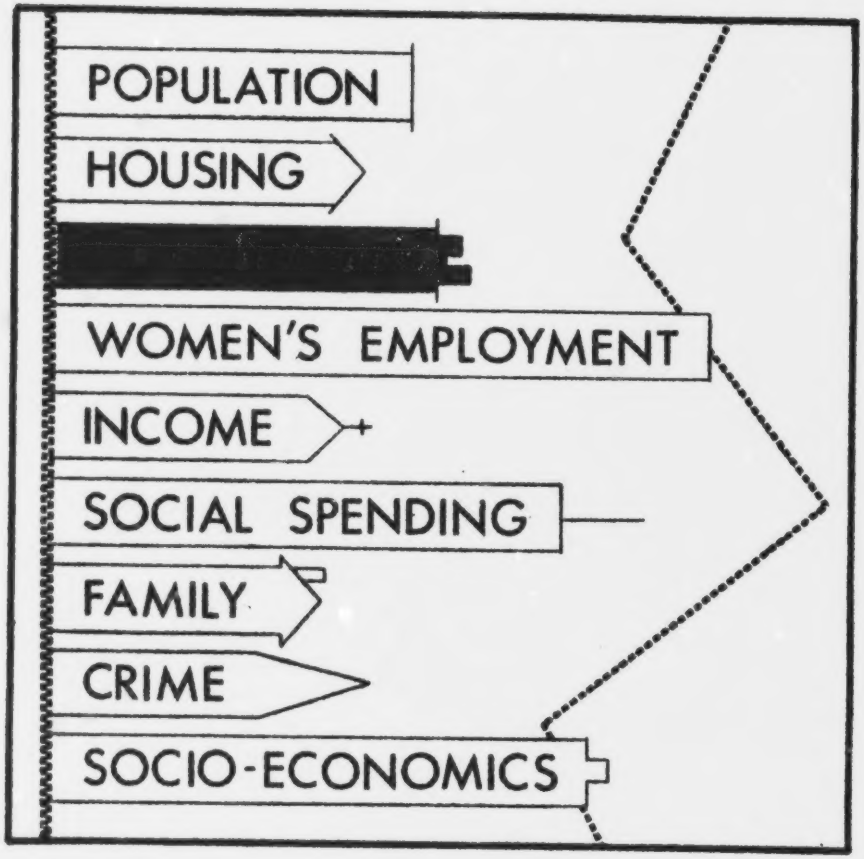
	R.R.A.P.		O.H.R.P.*	
	No. of Units	Total Funding	No. of Units	Total Funding
1974	35	$ 15,454	3	$ 5,250
1975	78	250,992	246	815,092
1976	110	538,701	327	1,028,025
1977	62	258,556	164	559,973
1978	104	424,671	165	516,084
1979	73	327,482	148	551,272
1980	93	354,367	85	335,340
1981	87	No data	93	363,732

* Funding is available for the area municipalities under the O.H.R.P. In 1981, the area municipalities (excluding the City of Hamilton) received $87,341 to renew 21 housing units.

Note: R.R.A.P. = Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program
O.H.R.P. = Ontario Home Renewal Program

Sources: Community Development Department

: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth, Housing and Population Monitoring Report, January to December, 1981, 1982


POPULATION
HOUSING
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
INCOME
SOCIAL SPENDING
FAMILY
CRIME
SOCIO-ECONOMICS

EMPLOYMENT

In this section, we will be discussing various aspects of employment in the Hamilton-Wentworth area.

A. LABOUR FORCE

Table 19, which outlines the growth in our labour force, demonstrates that, while Hamilton has followed the general Ontario trend of an expanding labour force, our local growth has been slower than Ontario as a whole. In fact, Hamilton exhibited a slight loss between 1979 and 1980.

As used by Statistics Canada, however, the term "labour force" includes both the employed and unemployed. It is, therefore, perhaps more useful to consider the comparative rates of employment growth and unemployment.

B. EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Figure 14 documents the annual employment index for Canada, Ontario and Hamilton. The employment index is a statistic used to express the rate of employment growth in an area since 1961. All areas were given a value of 100 in 1961. The higher the employment in subsequent years, the higher the rate of employment growth. Thus, the employment index can be used to compare areas as well as sectors of the economy within areas or across areas.

From Figure 14, one can see that Hamilton's employment index has, since 1970, been consistently lower than that of Ontario or the nation as a whole. Between 1974 and 1977, the Hamilton index dropped, leaving a two-year period during which both Ontario and Canada recovered from a one-year slump in employment growth experienced in 1974. The gap in employment growth between Hamilton and Ontario, despite a rise in the employment index of Hamilton since 1977, has increased and was larger in 1981 than in any year in the preceding decade (when the index for Hamilton decreased).

TABLE 19

LABOUR FORCE SIZE FOR ONTARIO AND HAMILTON*
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)
(1975-1981)

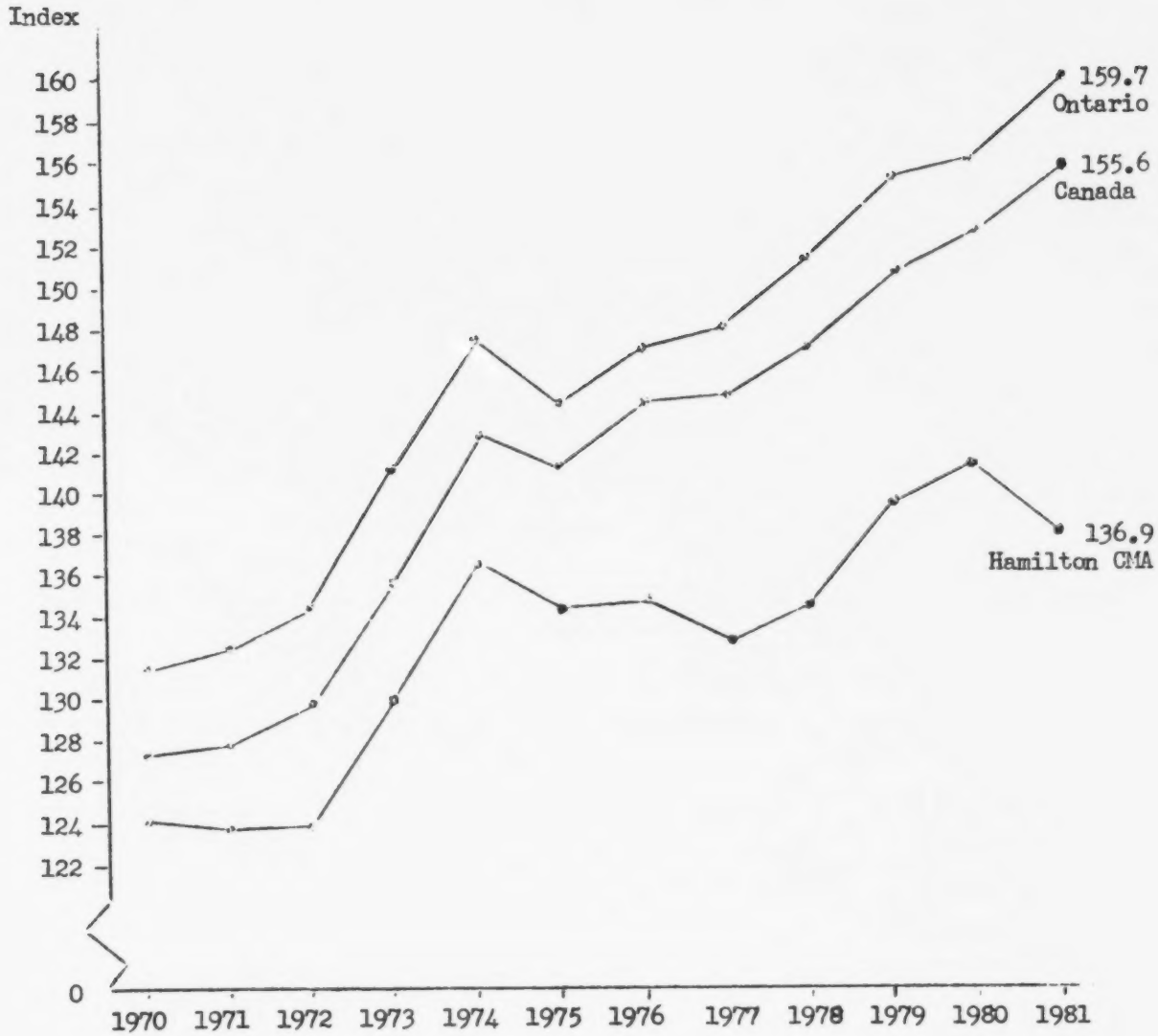
	Hamilton CMA		Ontario	
	Labour Force	% Change	Labour Force	% Change
1975	241,000	---	3,810,000	---
1976	---	---	3,931,000	+ 3.2
1977	258,000	+ 7.1 (over 2 years)	4,044,000	+ 2.9
1978	261,000	+ 1.2	4,147,000	+ 2.5
1979	270,000	+ 3.4	4,289,000	+ 3.4
1980	268,000	- .01	4,366,000	+ 1.8
1981	272,000	+ 1.5	4,481,000	+ 2.6
Cumulative % Change		+13.2 (over 7 years)		+16.4 (over 7 years)

* Statistics Canada refers to the Hamilton "Census Metropolitan Area" (CMA). This includes Hamilton-Wentworth, the City of Burlington and the Town of Grimsby.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force (71-001) 1975-1981 (averages calculated at the Social Planning and Research Council).

FIGURE 14

ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT INDEX (1970-1981)
(INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE - AVERAGES)



Year 1961 = 100

Source: Statistics Canada (72-002), Employment, Earnings and Hours, 1970-1981.

When comparing the employment growth trends in the Hamilton area to those of other municipalities, several interesting features emerge (see Table 20).

TABLE 20

EMPLOYMENT INDEX FOR NINE MAJOR ONTARIO CITIES
(1970, 1980, 1981)

	1970		1980		1981	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Ottawa-Hull	140.6	3	178.6	1	182.0	1
Hamilton	124.0	9	141.7	7	136.9	8
Kitchener-Waterloo/ Cambridge	153.6	1	169.3	3	174.0	3
London	124.4	8	146.0	5	149.6	5
St. Catharines	133.2	5	139.8	8	144.2	7
Sudbury	131.9	6	104.2	9	104.8	9
Thunder Bay	125.6	7	153.5	4	162.0	4
Toronto	135.1	4	170.4	2	176.0	2
Windsor	149.9	2	142.4	6	148.4	6

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours (72-002), 1970-1981.

In 1970, Hamilton ranked last of the nine major municipalities in terms of employment growth; in 1980, Hamilton ranked seventh; in 1981, Hamilton ranked eighth. Hamilton was also the only municipality of the nine to experience a decrease in its employment index between 1980 and 1981. Employment growth in Hamilton has lagged behind that of other municipalities and regions in Ontario. Some explanations for this trend can be found by comparing employment growth across industrial sectors in Ontario and Hamilton (see Table 21).

In the sectors of Manufacturing and Construction, Hamilton lagged behind Ontario in its employment index in 1970. Between 1970 and 1981, the growth in the Manufacturing index in Hamilton was also below the Ontario growth rate of 6.5%. Conversely, employment growth in construction declined over the decade, both in Hamilton and Ontario, but less so in Hamilton.

Turning to the tertiary sector (Transportation, Communication & Utilities, Trade and Service), Hamilton continues to lag behind the Province. Across Ontario, the rate of employment growth has been significantly higher for the tertiary sector than in Hamilton. Nevertheless, these tertiary sectors have provided by far the most rapid growth in employment in the Hamilton area. Hence, the paradox that Hamilton's fastest growth sectors have not kept pace with employment growth in relation to that experienced in the Province. It should be noted that the Service sector, between 1970 and 1981, was the fastest growing - by over 75% in Ontario and by over 50% in Hamilton.

TABLE 21

EMPLOYMENT INDEX BY INDUSTRY FOR ONTARIO AND HAMILTON CMA
(1970, 1975, 1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES)*

	1970		1975		1981		% Change from 1970 to 1981	
	Ontario	Hamilton	Ontario	Hamilton	Ontario	Hamilton	Ontario	Hamilton
Manufacturing	127.5	120.2	130.4	124.5	135.8	126.0	+ 6.5	+ 4.8
Construction	124.6	112.3	116.4	127.9	96.1	92.4	-22.9	-17.7
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	114.0	104.4	127.0	107.7	143.7	116.1	+26.1	+11.2
Trade	150.9	138.4	173.3	159.5	188.6	170.2	+25.0	+23.0
Services	180.0	150.0	234.3	177.1	316.4	232.3	+75.8	+54.9

* Annual Averages have been calculated at the Social Planning and Research Council.

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002), 1970-1981.

C. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Another important feature of employment is the unemployment rate. Figure 15 contrasts unemployment rates in Hamilton, Ontario and Canada. These rates are estimates compiled on a monthly basis by Statistics Canada in their labour force survey.

Figure 15 indicates that in 1975, Hamilton had a higher rate of unemployment than the Province as a whole. Since 1976, however, Hamilton's unemployment rate has been lower than that of the Province, while reflecting general Provincial trends experienced as "peaks" and "valleys". Both Ontario and Hamilton have consistently experienced unemployment rates lower than those of the nation as a whole.

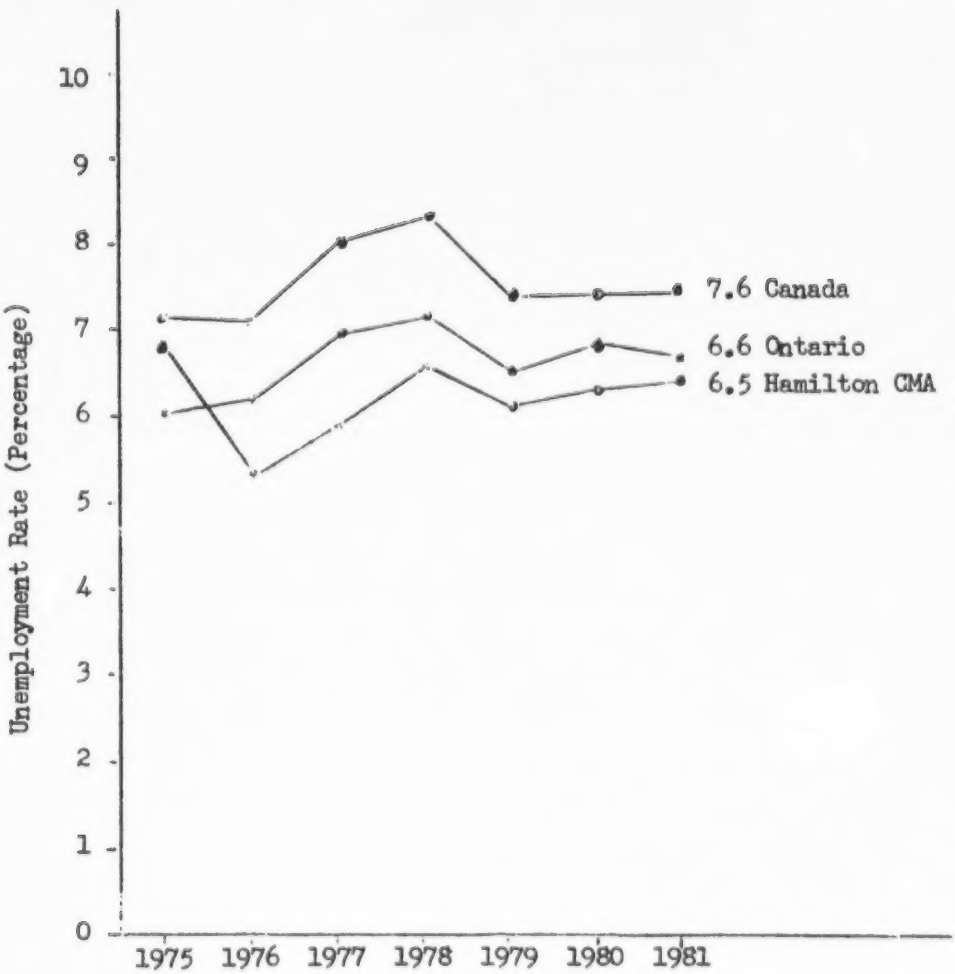
D. PARTICIPATION RATES

Figure 16 presents information on the shifting trends in participation rates. The participation rate is defined as the percentage of the working age population which is either working or actively seeking work. From Figure 16, we see significant increases in the participation rate nationally, provincially and locally over the last decade.

Hamilton's participation rate (except for 1971) has consistently been lower than that of the Province, although the gap was very small in 1980. Hamilton also experienced a levelling off, both in 1974 and 1978, although, overall, Hamilton's participation rate has increased more in the last decade than Ontario's. Growth in the participation rate at all levels is, in large part, due to the remarkable expansion of the female participation rate (see the Chapter entitled "Women's Employment").

FIGURE 15

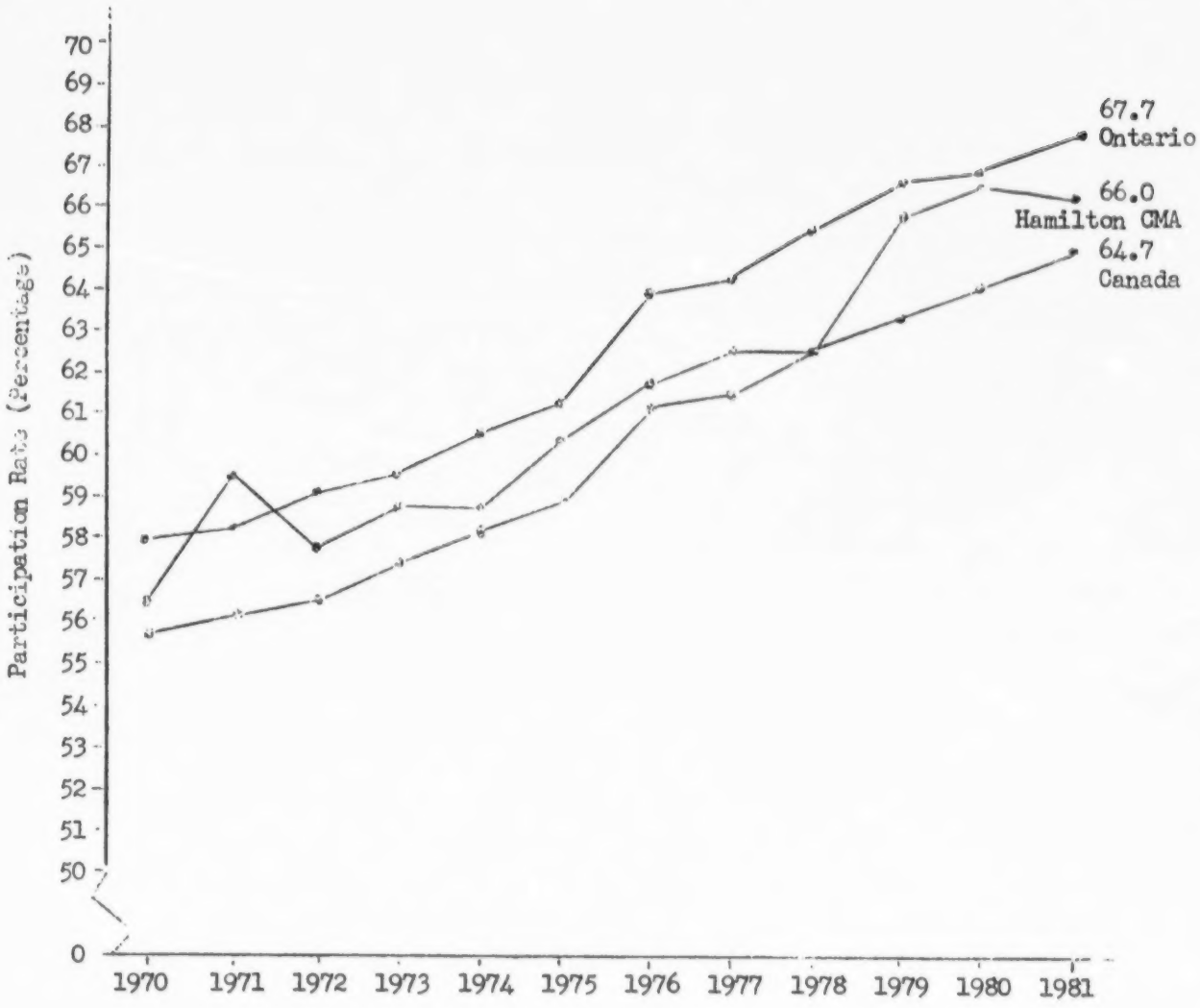
ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(1975-1981: ANNUAL AVERAGES)



Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, 1975-1981.

FIGURE 16

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
(1970-1980: ANNUAL AVERAGES)



Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, 1970-1981.

Given growth in the participation rate, rapid expansion of employment in the tertiary sector, and the tendency toward lower than Provincial average unemployment rates, it is useful to profile briefly the nature of work in the Hamilton area (see Figure 17).

Data for Figure 17 was taken from the Census of 1951, 1961 and 1971, and the projections for 1986 and 2001 are from the work of the Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth.

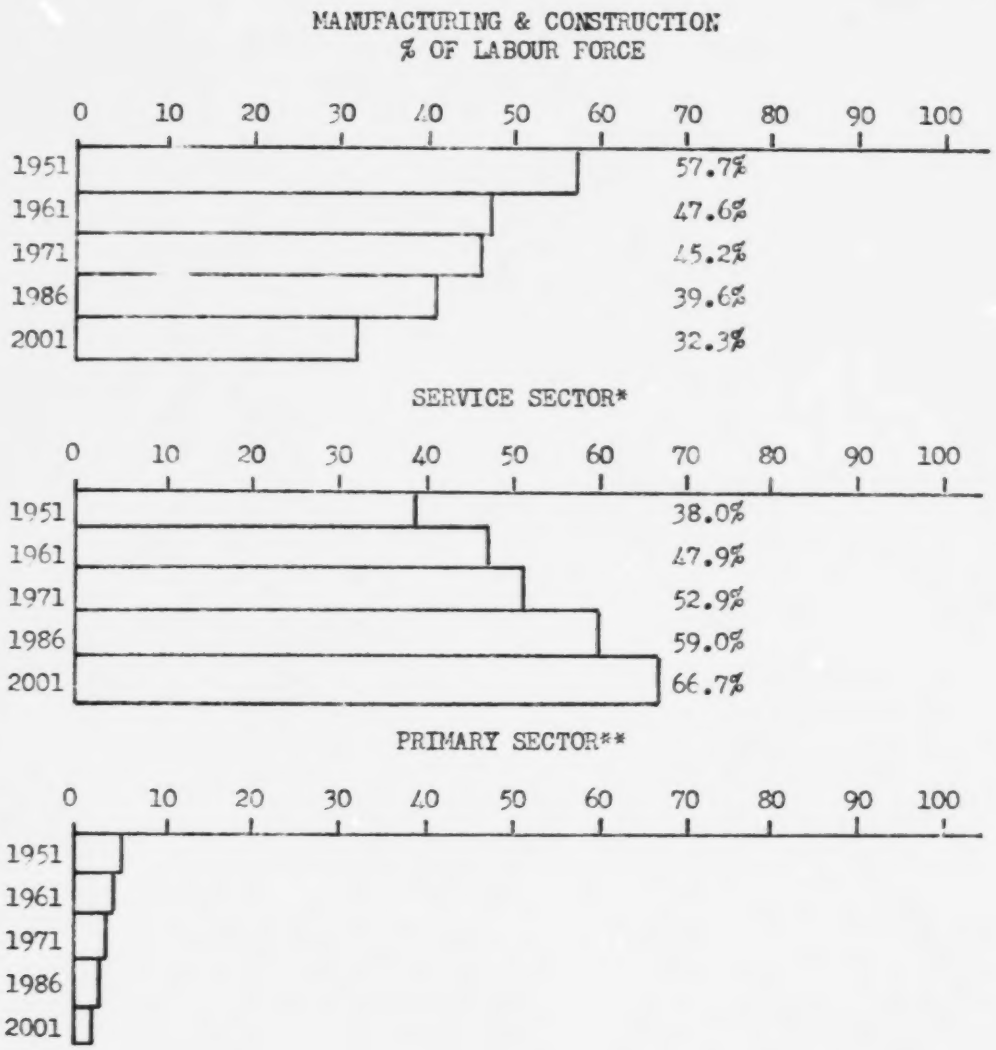
The share of the labour force working in manufacturing and construction had declined consistently between 1951 and 1971. This decline is expected to continue to the year 2001, at which time only 32% of the labour force is expected to be employed in manufacturing or construction.

Conversely, the service sector has increased dramatically and this is also expected to continue to 2001.

The primary sector, which includes agriculture, mining and fishing has never represented a large proportion of local employment. What has existed has declined, and is expected to continue to decline.

FIGURE 17

WENTWORTH COUNTY LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
(1951-2001)

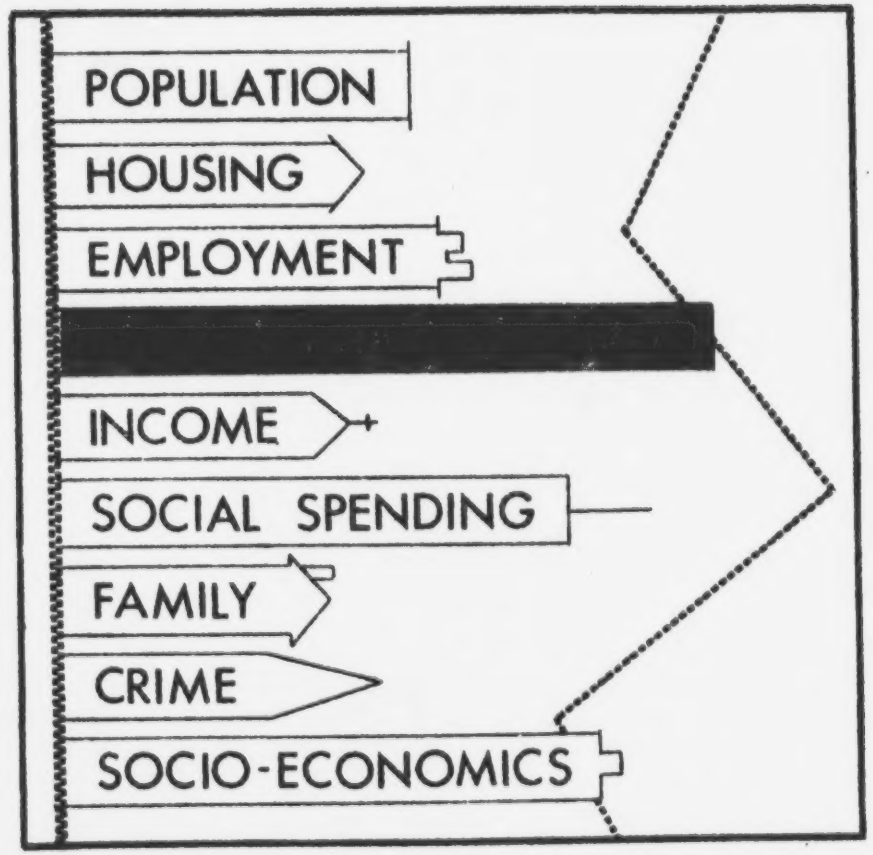


* The service sector is composed of the following sectors: transportation; communications and utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; community, business and personal service; public administration.

**The primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census Monographs, 1951-1971

: Planning and Development Department of Hamilton-Wentworth


POPULATION
HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT
INCOME
SOCIAL SPENDING
FAMILY
CRIME
SOCIO-ECONOMICS

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

A. LABOUR FORCE

The most remarkable feature about women's employment in the last decade or so has been the sheer increase in the number of working women. Table 22 shows this increase for Ontario.

TABLE 22

WOMEN IN THE LABOUR FORCE, ONTARIO
(1950-1980)

Year	No. of Women in Labour Force
1950	430,000
1955	514,000
1960	663,000
1965	798,000
1970	1,040,000
1975	1,476,000
1980	1,818,000

Source: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Ontario Statistics, 1981, 1981

Table 22 indicates a 322.8% increase in the number of working women over a thirty year period. (By contrast, although much larger, the male labour force increased by 82.7% over the same time period.)

This sheer growth in the number of working women is reflected in the growth of the participation rate of women (women's participation rate is defined as the female labour force expressed as a percentage of the female population fifteen years of age and over, or, in other words, as the percentage of working age women who are actually working or looking for work). Figure 18 shows this growth in the female participation rate since 1960. In 1960, the female participation rate in Ontario was 31.4%; by 1980, it had increased to 54.3%.

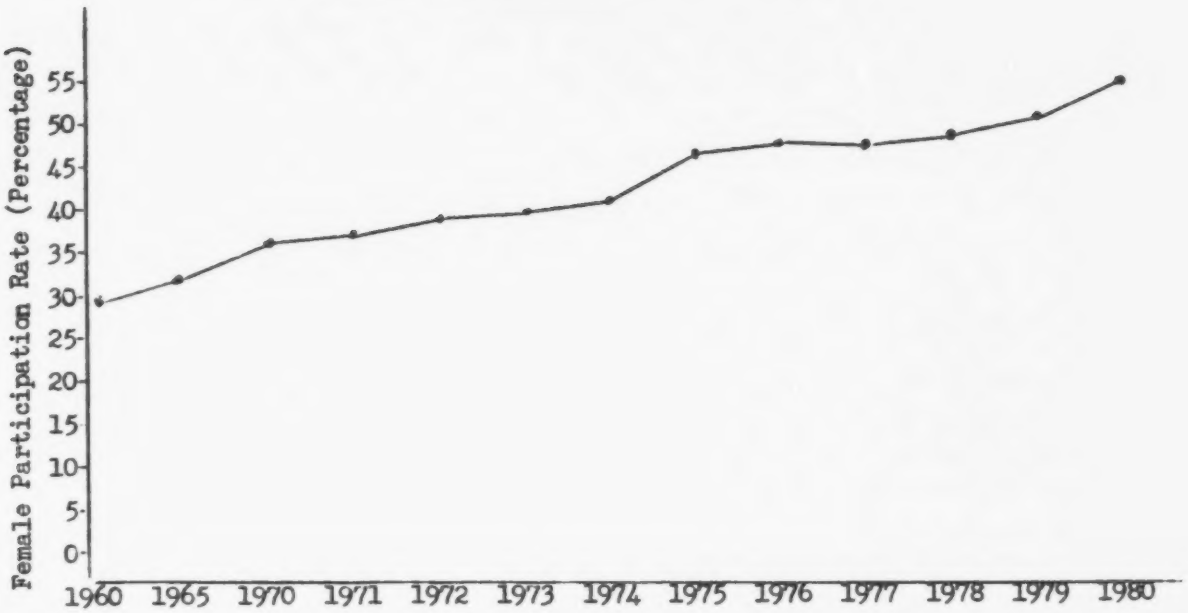
B. PARTICIPATION RATES

The general trend observed in Ontario has been repeated in Hamilton-Wentworth. Data from the 1951, 1961 and 1971 Census indicates the growth in the female participation rate in Wentworth (see Figure 19). Here, as elsewhere, we have seen a rapid expansion in the percentage of women who are working.

Table 23 provides projections which indicate that the trend towards increased female labour force participation will continue well into the 1990's.

FIGURE 18

FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE, ONTARIO
(1960-1980)

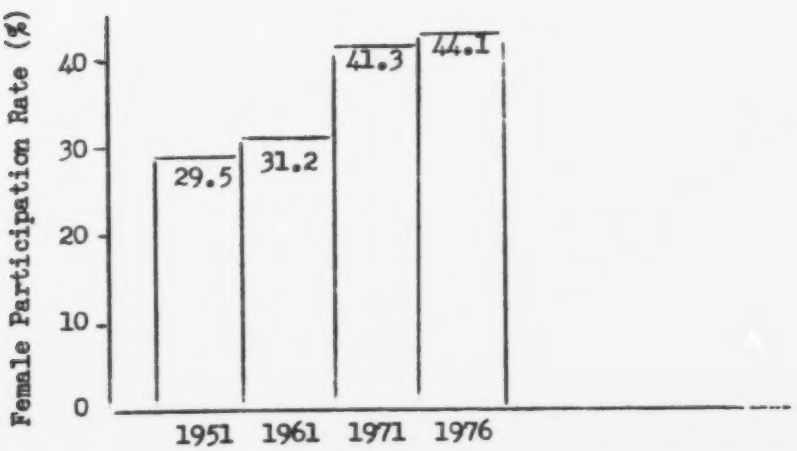


Source: Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Ontario Statistics, 1981, 1981.

* * * * * * * * * * *

FIGURE 19

FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE, WENTWORTH COUNTY
(1951-1971), HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1976)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Monographs, 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1976.

TABLE 23

PROJECTED FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR ONTARIO (1955-1995)

Year	Females 15+
1955	27.5
1961	31.9
1965	34.1
1970	38.1
1975	48.4
1976	48.9
1980	51.9
1985	55.0
1990	55.6
1995	56.6

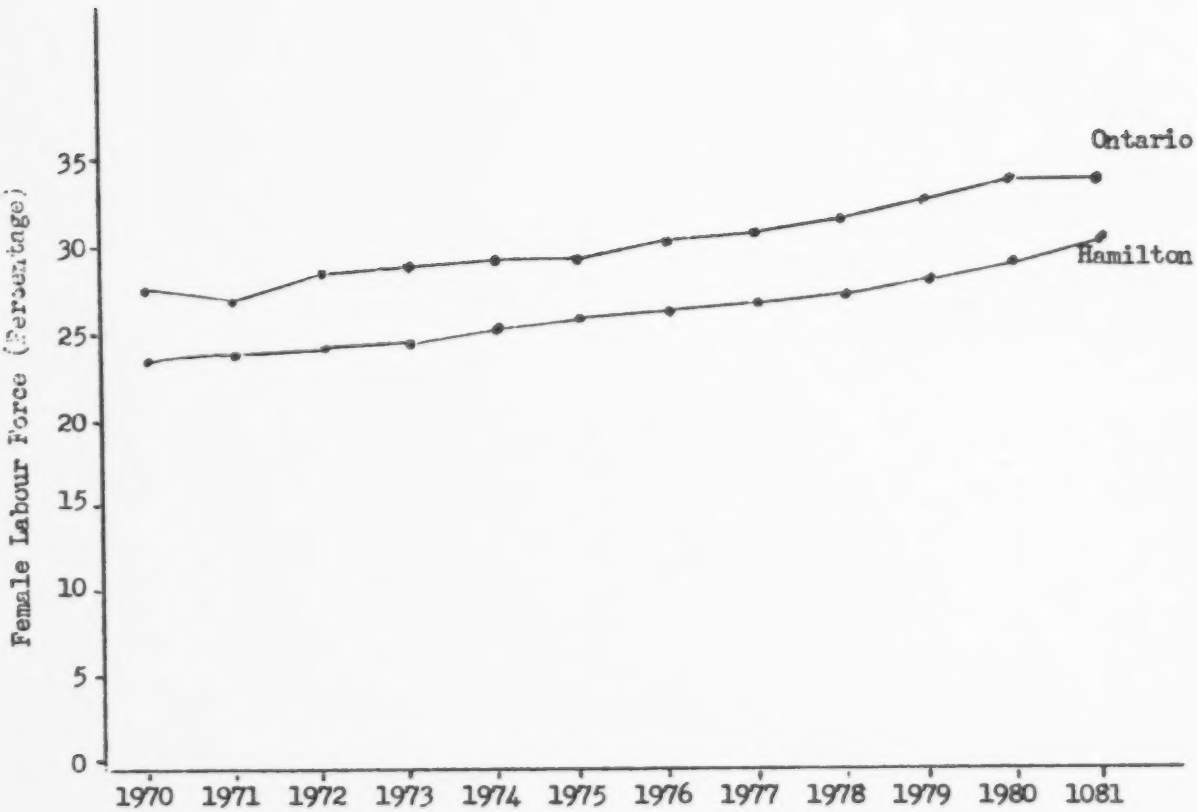
Sources: Long-term Outlook for Labour Force Growth: Canada and Ontario, Policy Planning Branch, TEIGA, 1976

: Cited in Options; Women's Bureau, Ontario Ministry of Labour.

As more women have entered the labour force, of course, women have represented an increasingly larger proportion of the labour force. Figure 20 represents the increase in women as a percentage of the labour force (Ontario and Hamilton) over the last decade.

FIGURE 20

FEMALES AS % OF LABOUR FORCE
ONTARIO AND HAMILTON CMA,
ANNUAL AVERAGES (1970-1981)

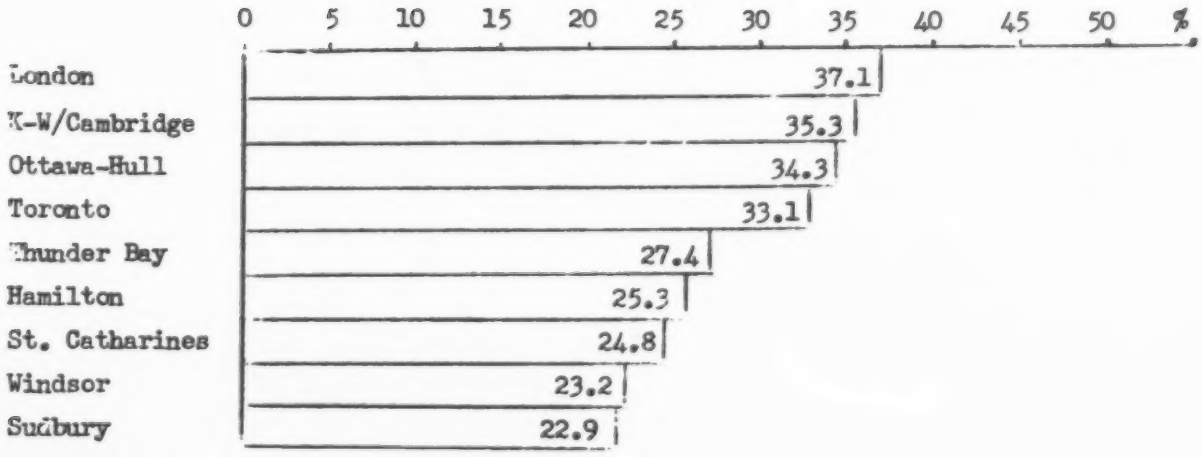


Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours (71-001), 1970-1981.

Over the last decade, women have composed an increasing percentage of the labour force in both Ontario and Hamilton. In Hamilton, however, this growth has consistently lagged behind that of Ontario as a whole. And, not surprisingly, Hamilton ranks only sixth among the nine largest municipalities in terms of the female percentage of the local labour force (see Figure 21).

FIGURE 21

FEMALE % OF LABOUR FORCE,
NINE LARGEST ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES,
(December, 1981)



Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours, December, 1981.

tertiary sector activities (Trade, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Service, and Public Administration) account for 76.2% of women's employment (by contrast, these activities involve only 46.2% of the male labour force).

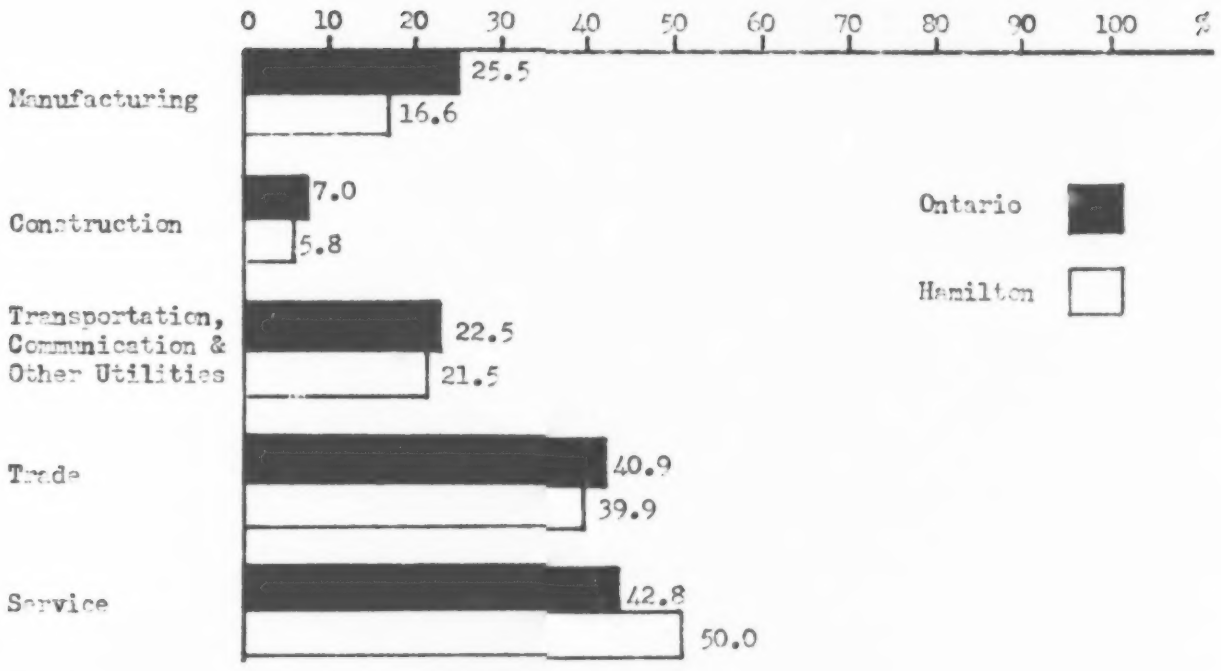
It is not particularly surprising, then, to see that women tend to compose a high percentage of the labour force within each such industrial sector (see Figure 22).

As might be expected, women constitute an increasing percentage of the labour force as their participation rate has increased. Figure 22 provides some sense of the dimensions to which women are either over- or under-represented within industrial sectors.

Women are highly over-represented in the Trade and Service sectors in both Ontario and Hamilton. By contrast, they are highly under-represented in Manufacturing, Construction and Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities.

FIGURE 22

FEMALES AS % OF LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
FOR ONTARIO AND HAMILTON CMA
(December, 1981)



Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours, December, 1981.

C. FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME

The tendency for women to be over-represented in the tertiary sector (service occupations, et cetera) is paralleled in the greater tendency of women to be employed in part-time positions, since part-time work is most readily available in the tertiary sector. Although we do not have figures for Hamilton, Table 25 demonstrates this greater tendency toward part-time work by women in Ontario.

TABLE 25

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY SEX IN ONTARIO (1981)

	Women	Men
Full-time	75.3%	92.9%
Part-time	24.7%	7.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Historical Labour Force Statistics (71-201), 1981.

D. AVERAGE EARNINGS

Finally, although we again do not have data specific to Hamilton-Wentworth, it is worth noting that there continues to exist a significant gap in the wages of men and women. Table 26 shows comparative data for men and women's wages for 1980.

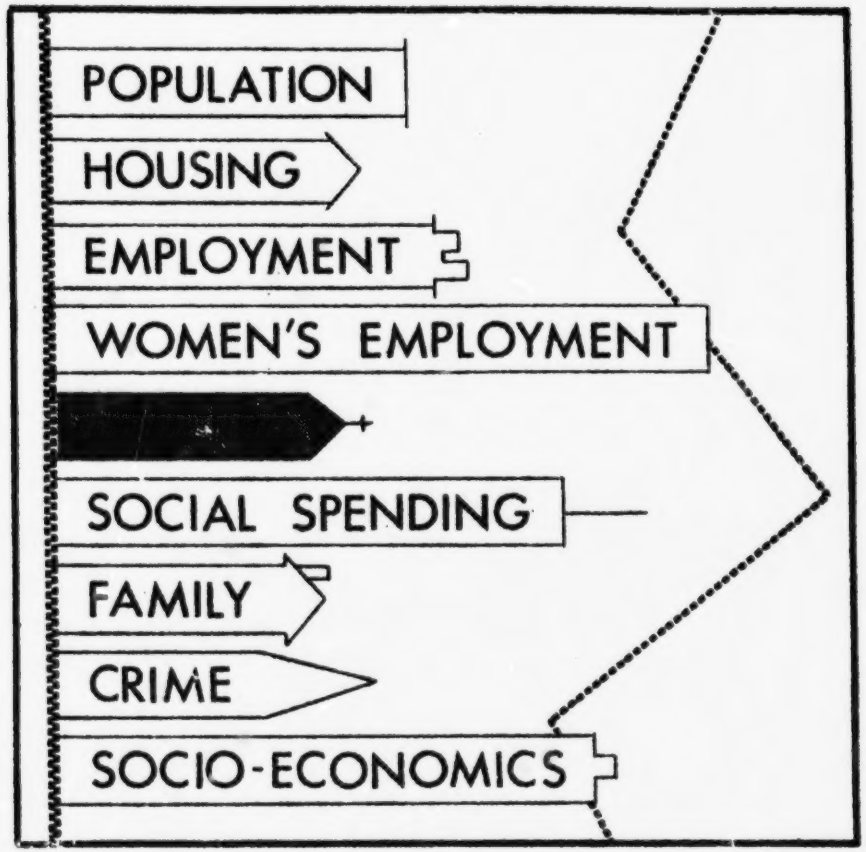
In 1980, the average annual earnings of full-year women workers in Canada was $11,873. For men, the comparable figure was $20,198. This means that women, on average, earned 58.8% of what men earned. Furthermore, in the Service occupations, where almost half of all female workers are employed, women made only 50.3% of what men earned ($15,755 for men; $7,926 for women). Women's earnings are furtherest behind their male counterparts in the occupation which employs the greatest percentage of females - the Service sector.

TABLE 26

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF FULL-YEAR WORKERS
IN CANADA BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
(1980)

	Male	Female	Female as a % of Male
Managerial	$28,668	$15,680	54.7%
Professional	25,475	16,073	63.1%
Clerical	17,580	11,305	64.3%
Sales	18,750	9,516	50.8%
Service	15,755	7,926	50.3%
Farming	11,275	----	---
Processing & Machining	20,354	10,985	54.0%
Product Fabrication	18,146	10,354	57.1%
Construction	19,504	----	---
Transport	18,959	10,720	56.5%
Total	20,198	11,873	58.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Income Distribution by Size in Canada, 1980


POPULATION
HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
SOCIAL SPENDING
FAMILY
CRIME
SOCIO-ECONOMICS

INCOME

A. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

There are various sources available which allow us to profile income trends in the Hamilton area. Statistics Canada's Employment, Earnings and Hours provides a monthly average wage for all employees (see Figure 23). From Figure 23, we can see that the average weekly wage in the Hamilton CMA has risen significantly since 1970 as has that in Ontario. The average wage in Hamilton has, however, consistently been higher than that of the Province as a whole. In comparison to the other eight large municipalities, Hamilton's average weekly wage of $357.07 in 1981 ranked fifth in relation to a high of $394.48 in St. Catharines and a low of $310.55 in Kitchener-Waterloo/Cambridge (see Figure 24).

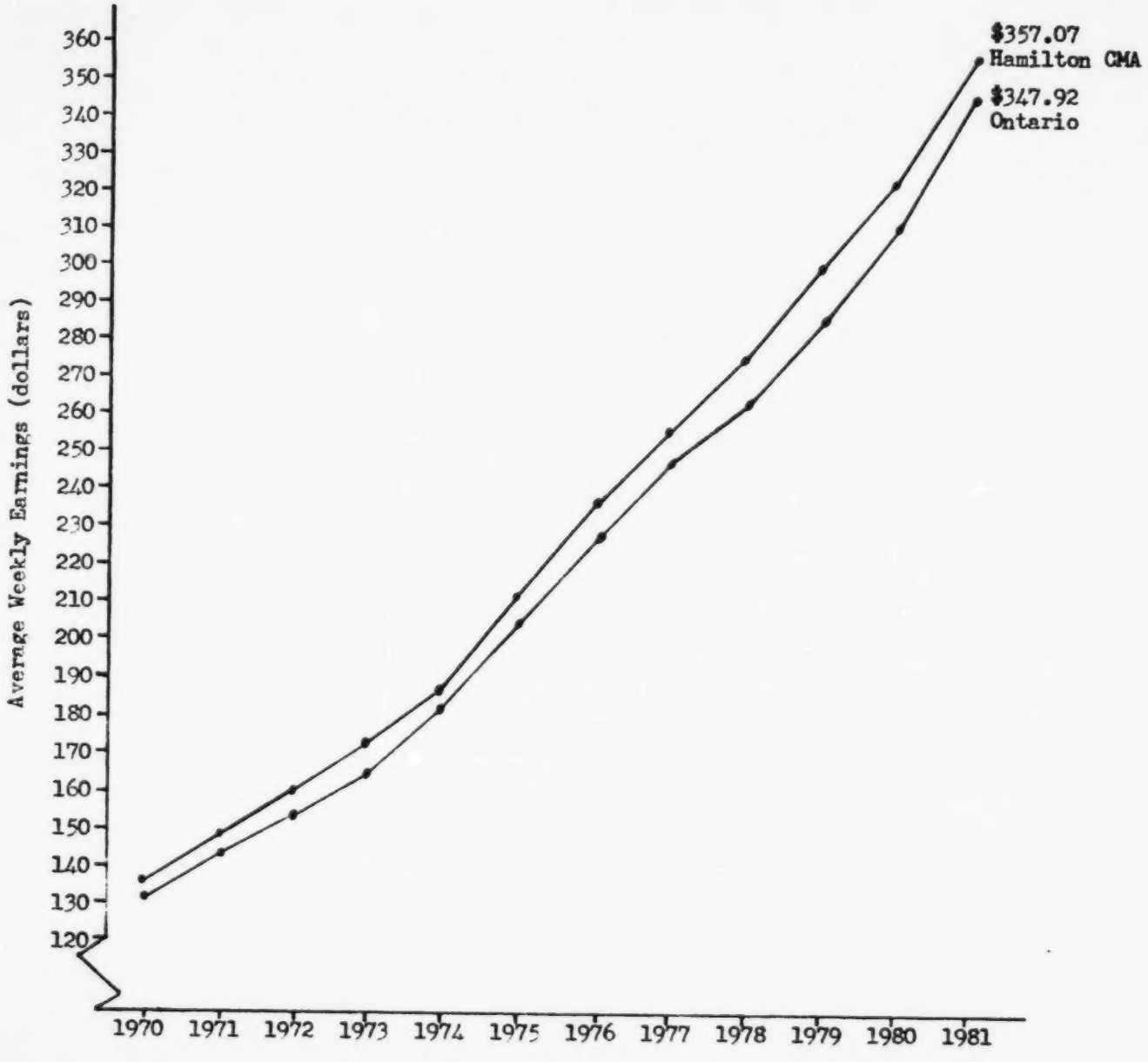
B. FAMILY INCOMES

Data on average family income in the Hamilton area is not published as regularly as average wages. There are two major sources:- detailed information from the Census (the last of which relates to 1970-71 figures and is, therefore, considerably outdated), and that published which contains information gathered annually by Statistics Canada through its labour force survey and its Consumer Finances Survey, and used in alternating years. The most recent data comes from this latter source and uses a definition of family which is different than that used by the Census.

A Census family is defined as family members who are living together and are of a husband-wife or parent-child relationship. In contrast, the definition of family used by Statistics Canada in its annual reports is that of an "economic family", which is defined as a group of individuals who share a common dwelling unit and are related by blood, marriage or adoption. Thus, two brothers sharing a home are not a Census family, but they are an "economic family".

FIGURE 23

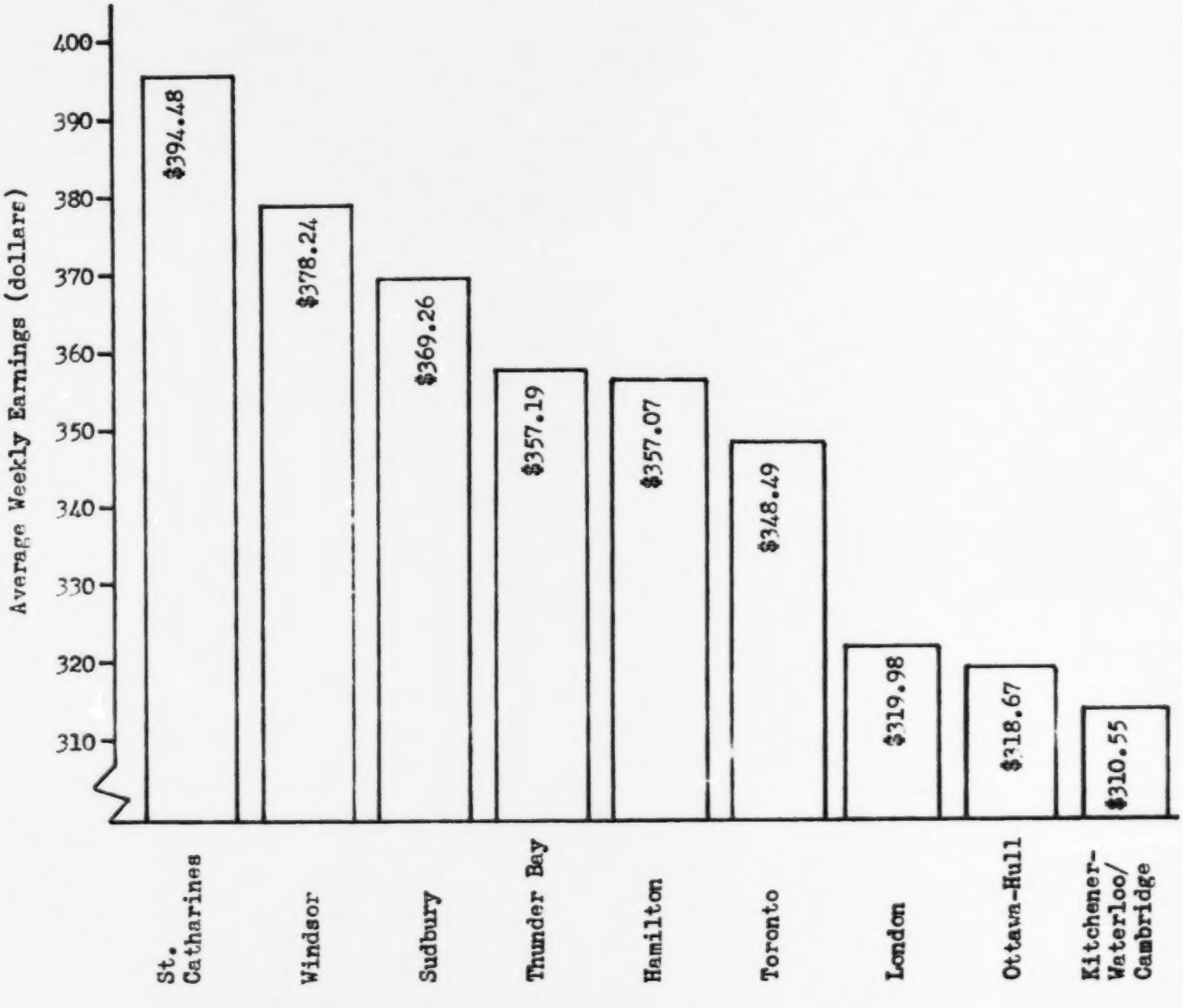
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR HAMILTON CMA AND ONTARIO
(1970-1981)



Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002), 1970-1981

FIGURE 24

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR NINE MAJOR ONTARIO CITIES
(1981)



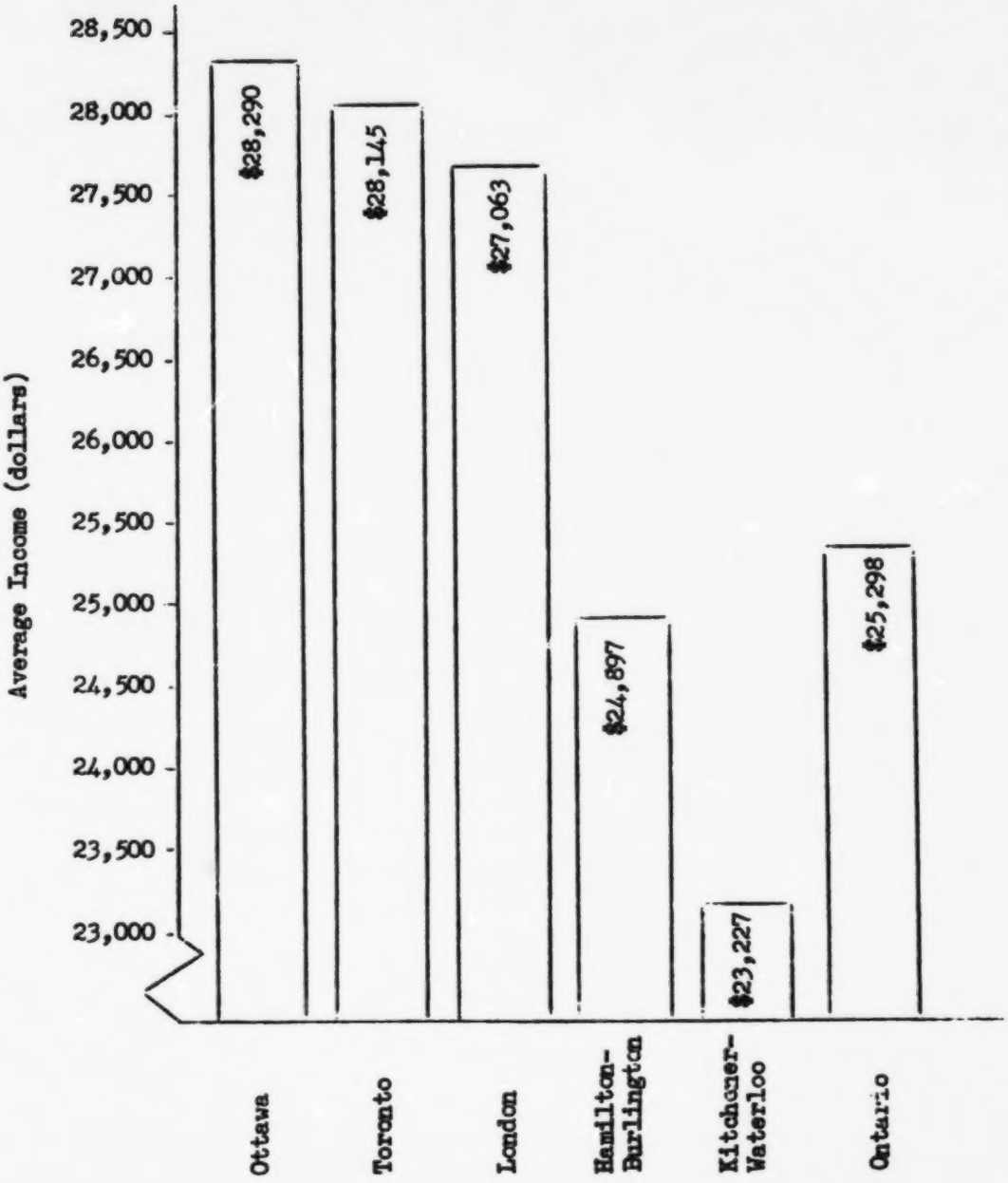
Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002), 1981.

Figure 25 compares the average annual economic family income in Hamilton-Burlington to four other major urban centres in Ontario (1979). Hamilton-Burlington ranks fourth among the five municipalities, and its average annual economic family income is below the Ontario average.

Figure 26 compares and contrasts the distribution of economic family incomes in Hamilton-Burlington and Ontario. The vertical axis represents a cumulative percentage (that is, the total percentage of all families with incomes below a designated point on the horizontal axis). From Figure 26, we can see that, except for the extreme lower end of the income scale ($0-$2,999), Hamilton-Burlington consistently has a higher percentage of families below designated income limits until we reach $30,000. At this point, Ontario outstrips Hamilton-Burlington. In other words, Hamilton-Burlington has a higher percentage of low and middle income families than the Province, while Ontario, as a whole, has a higher percentage of high income families.

FIGURE 25

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOMES FOR FAMILIES* IN FIVE MAJOR ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES AND ONTARIO (1979)

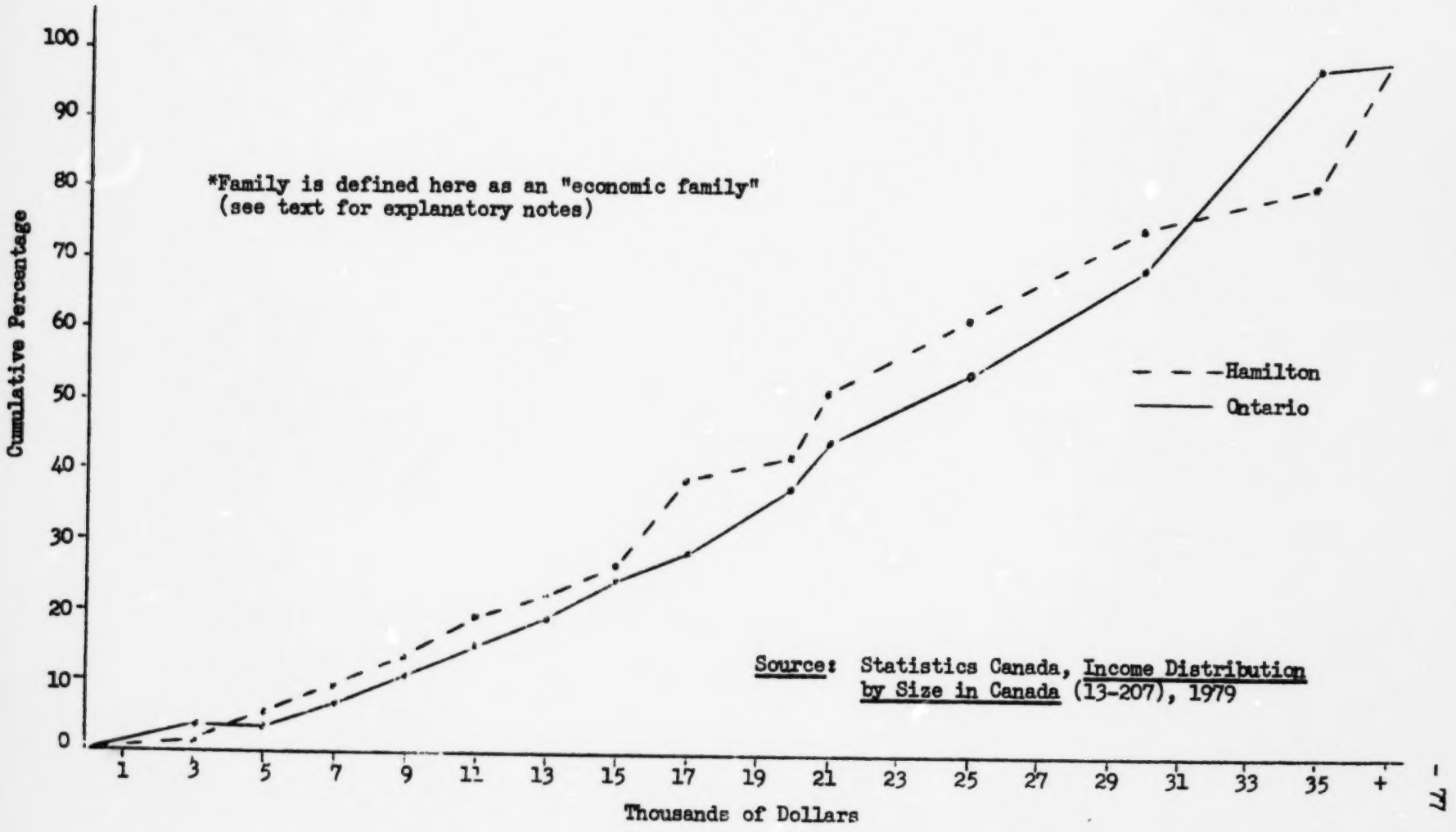


* Family is defined here as an "economic family" (see text explanatory notes).

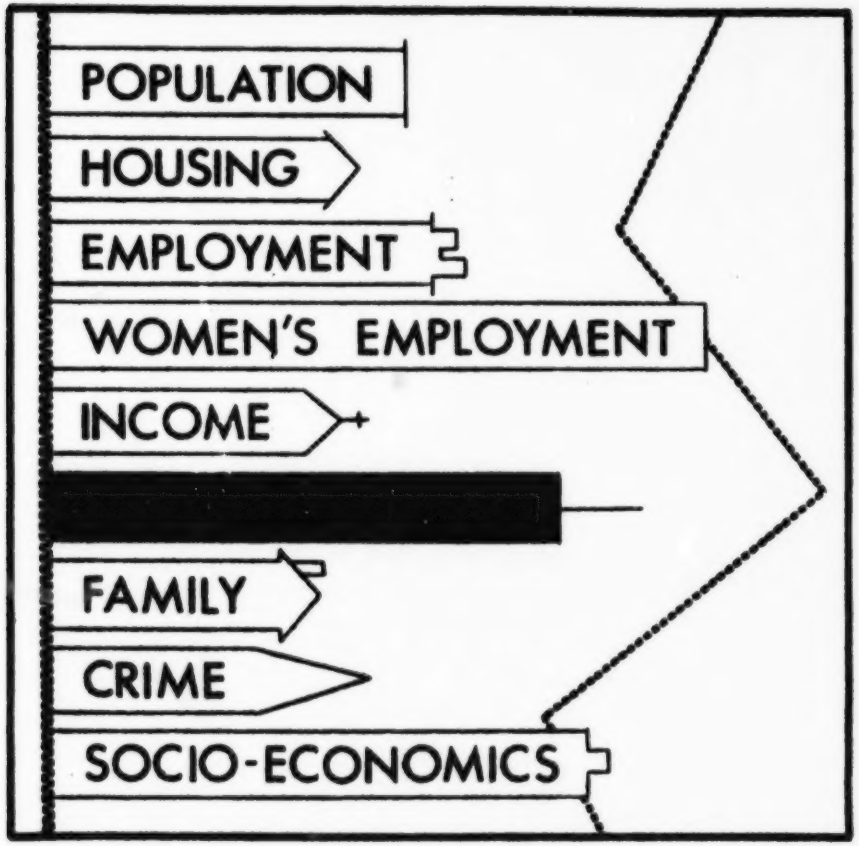
Source: Statistics Canada, Income Distribution by Size in Canada, (13-207), 1979.

FIGURE 26

CUMULATIVE % DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY* INCOME FOR HAMILTON AND ONTARIO (1979)



Source: Statistics Canada, Income Distribution by Size in Canada (13-207), 1979


POPULATION
HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
INCOME
FAMILY
CRIME
SOCIO-ECONOMICS

SOCIAL SPENDING

A. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURES

This chapter will present data related to social spending (social assistance and social services) by government (regional, provincial and federal) in the Hamilton-Wentworth area. Since many programmes are cost-shared, information on these cost-sharing arrangements is also provided when necessary.

Table 27 outlines the total expenditure on social assistance and social services for Hamilton-Wentworth for the years 1975-76 to 1980-81.

TABLE 27

TRENDS IN EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1975-1981)

Year	Expenditure ($)	% Change
1975-76	54,520,112	-
1976-77	53,432,628	- 2.0
1977-78	66,031,058	+ 23.5
1978-79	74,515,200	+ 12.8
1979-80	77,029,801	+ 3.4
1980-81	85,803,750	+ 11.4

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Expenditures by Municipality (Fiscal Years Ending March, 1975-1981)

For the year 1979-80, revenue sources for this social spending were 88.99% Provincial-Federal, 9.73% Regional and 1.28% Other.

It is of some interest to break these rather global figures down into expenditures on a per capita basis and into spending for social assistance as contrasted to spending for social services (see Table 28).

TABLE 28

EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1975-1981)

Fiscal Year	Social Assistance		Social Services		Total Per Capita Expenditure
	Per Capita Expenditure	% of Total	Per Capita Expenditure	% of Total	
1975-1976	$ 97.19	72.8	$ 36.28	27.2	$ 133.47
1976-1977	$ 95.91	73.2	$ 35.03	26.8	$ 130.94
1977-1978	$ 113.00	70.4	$ 47.52	29.6	$ 160.52
1978-1979	$ 125.84	68.9	$ 56.85	31.1	$ 182.69
1979-1980	$ 127.11	67.3	$ 61.80	32.7	$ 188.91
1980-1981	$ 142.16	67.9	$ 67.09	32.1	$ 209.25

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Expenditures by Municipality)Fiscal Years Ending March, 1975-1981).

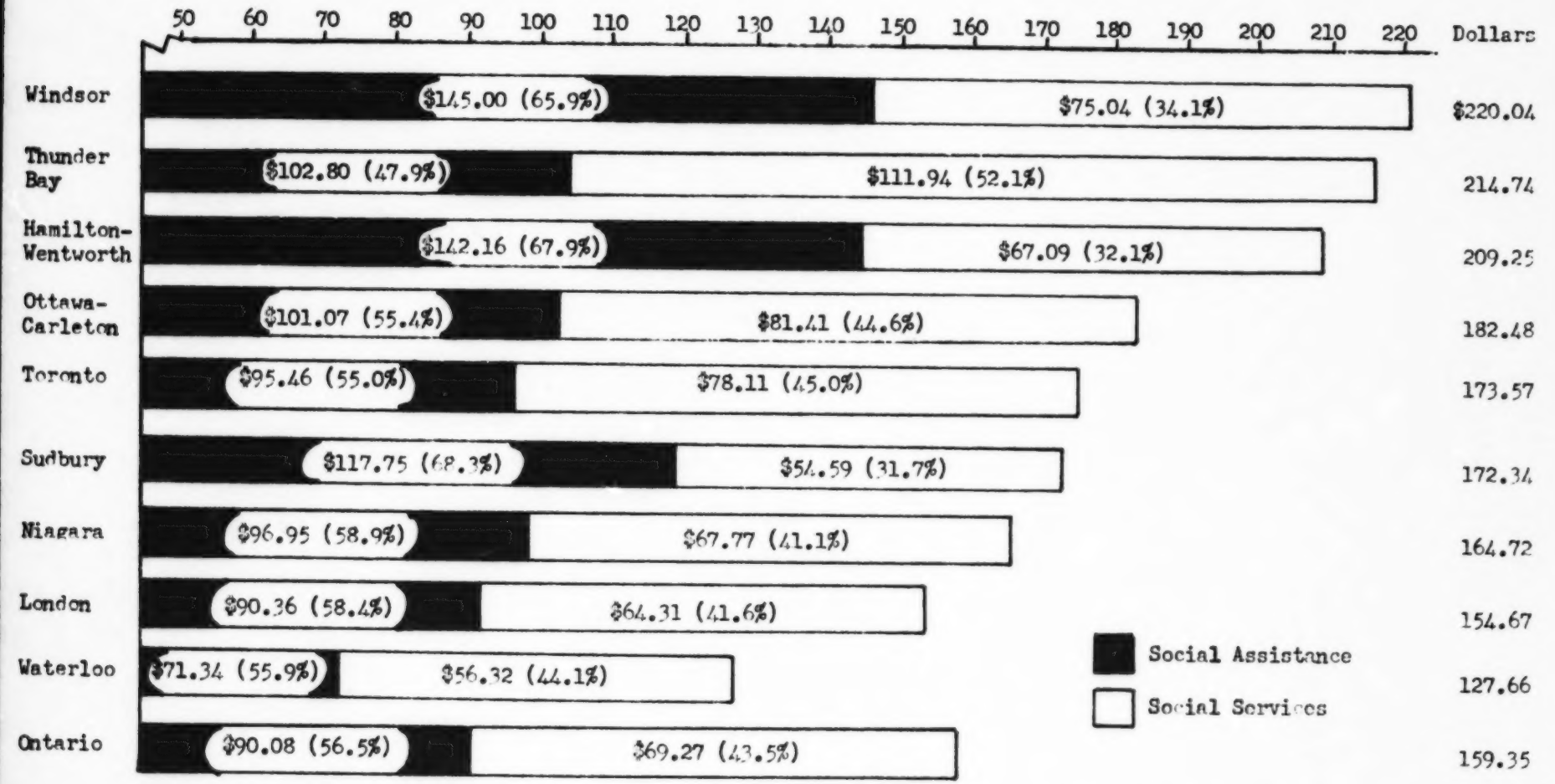
From this Table, one can see the increase in overall costs paralleled by the increases in per capita costs. Of equal significance, however, is the small but steady shift (approximately a 4.9% shift) in the proportions of spending allocated between social assistance and social services. The last six years have witnessed a growth in the proportion of the social dollar spent on social services as opposed to social assistance.

Figure 27 graphically compares and contrasts the social spending profile in Hamilton-Wentworth to social spending in the eight other largest municipalities in Ontario. Hamilton-Wentworth ranks third to Windsor in terms of per capita expenditure, and is well above the Ontario per capita average of $159.35 spent on social services and social assistance in the fiscal year 1981. Only one municipality (Sudbury) paid a higher proportion of its per capita social dollar for social assistance, although Hamilton-Wentworth paid more for social assistance in real dollars per capita than other large municipalities (second only to Windsor). Conversely, Hamilton-Wentworth ranked eighth in the proportion of its social dollar per capita spent on social services, although, in real dollars per capita, its spending ranked sixth.

In terms of percentage of social dollar spending, therefore, Hamilton-Wentworth has been more heavily weighted toward spending on social assistance than most other large municipalities (although, as noted in Table 28, this has been slowly declining in relation to social service spending over the last six years).

FIGURE 27

EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES, ONTARIO AND NINE LARGEST MUNICIPAL UNITS (1981 FISCAL), AND % REPRESENTED OF TOTAL PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE BY EXPENDITURE FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES



Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Expenditures by Municipality, Fiscal Year Ending March 1981.

B. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE - GENERAL WELFARE AND FAMILY BENEFITS

Table 29 outlines trends in expenditures for social assistance in Hamilton-Wentworth over the last six years.

From Table 29, one sees a rise in the percentage of monies allocated to long-term assistance (Family Benefits), peaking in 1978-79, followed by a decline. Conversely, there was a drop in the percentage of monies going to short-term assistance (General Welfare), but, in the last three years, this percentage has increased.

Tables 30 and 31, which document the number of beneficiaries of social assistance programmes for the last four years, indicate this trend in terms of an increase in the number of cases under General Welfare and a decrease (most notably expressed in terms of total beneficiaries) in those under Family Benefits.

Given the tendency to allocate a high proportion of the social dollar in Hamilton-Wentworth to social assistance, it is useful to see how Hamilton-Wentworth compares to other large municipalities in terms of the percentage of population receiving social assistance. As Table 32 indicates, Hamilton-Wentworth ranks third. Only Windsor and Sudbury had a higher proportion of their populations using social assistance.

TABLE 29

EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1975-1981, FISCAL YEARS)

	General Welfare Assistance*				Family Benefits Allowance**		Total
	Allowance	% of Total	Admin. Subsidy	% of Total	Allowance	% of Total	
1975-1976	$15,317,205	38.6	$2,379,298	6.0	$22,003,905	55.4	$39,700,408
1976-1977	$12,239,110	31.3	$2,316,150	5.9	$24,539,244	62.8	$39,094,504
1977-1978	$15,843,379	34.1	$2,351,802	5.1	$28,286,319	60.9	$46,481,500
1978-1979	$18,707,179	36.4	$2,528,126	4.9	$30,091,934	58.6	$51,327,239
1979-1980	$19,201,137	37.0	$2,688,890	5.2	$29,940,392	57.8	$51,830,427
1980-1981	$21,815,613	37.4	$2,654,310	4.6	$33,822,852	58.0	$58,292,775

* General Welfare: Provides basic income support for people in short-term or emergency need. It is administered municipally and cost-shared 50% federal, 30% provincial and 20% municipal.

**Family Benefits: Long-term assistance which includes families with negligible income where father is absent, elderly persons under 65, children in foster care and disabled adults and their dependents. Provincially administered and cost-shared 50% federal and 50% provincial.

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Expenditures by Municipality (Fiscal Years 1975-76 to 1980-81).

TABLE 30

GENERAL WELFARE ASSISTANCE CASELOADS AND BENEFICIARIES AS % OF POPULATION FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (March, 1978-1981)

	Cases	Dependents	Total Beneficiaries	% of Population
1978	5,213	3,665	8,878	2.1
1979	5,497	4,000	9,497	2.5
1980	5,635	3,809	9,394	2.3
1981	5,708	3,884	9,592	2.3

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, (January-March of 1978 to 1981).

* * * * * * * * *

TABLE 31

FAMILY BENEFITS CASELOADS AND BENEFICIARIES AS % OF POPULATION FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (March, 1978-1981)

	Cases	Dependents	Total Beneficiaries	% of Population
1978	7,815	9,174	16,861	4.1
1979	7,819	8,864	15,564	4.1
1980	7,820	8,404	16,017	3.9
1981	7,743	8,339	16,082	3.9

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, (January-March of 1978 to 1981).

TABLE 32

% POPULATION USING GENERAL WELFARE AND FAMILY BENEFITS, NINE LARGEST MUNICIPAL UNITS (March, 1981)

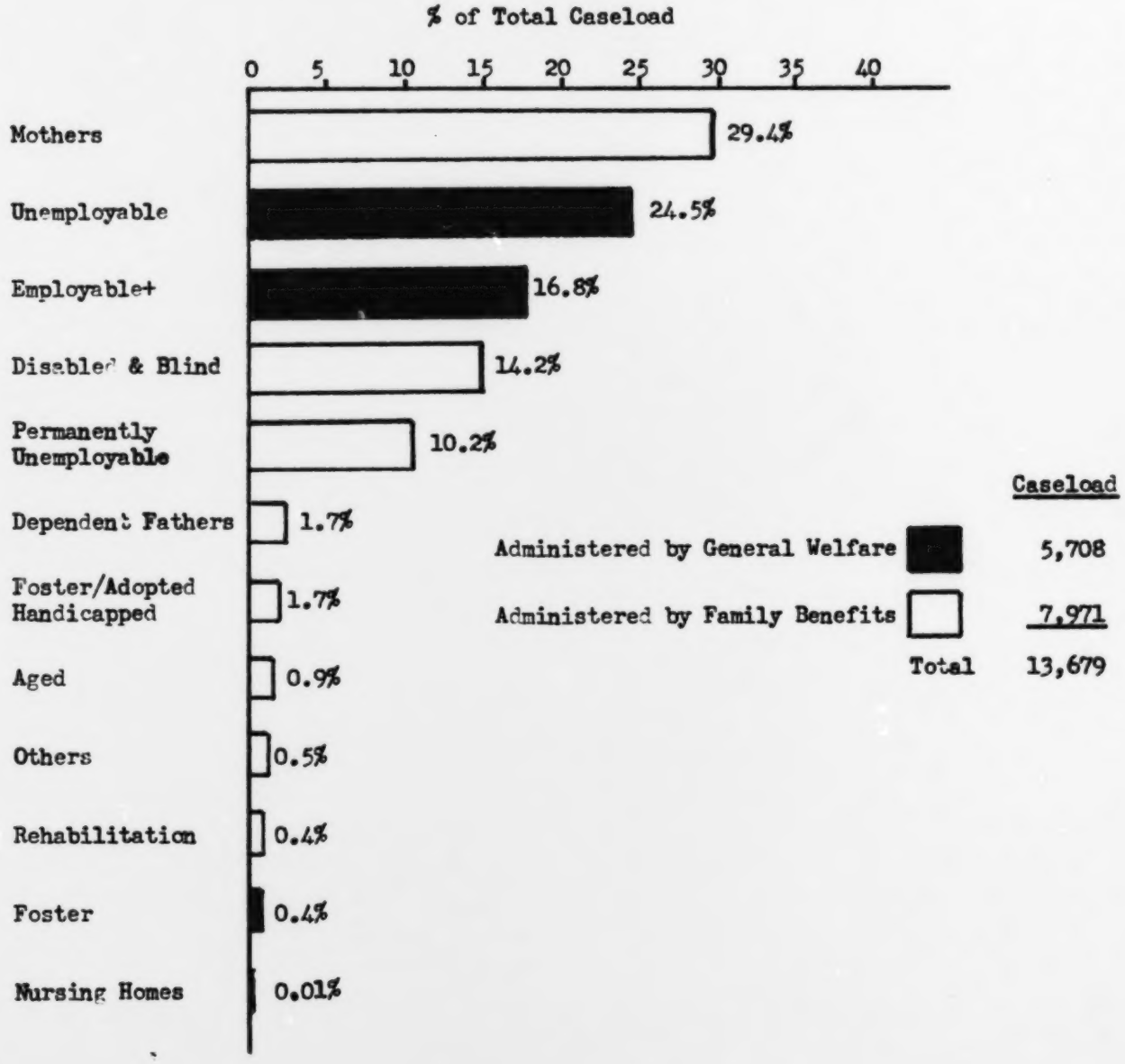
Windsor	7.3%
Sudbury	6.4%
Hamilton-Wentworth	6.3%
Niagara	5.1%
London	4.5%
Ottawa-Carleton	4.5%
Thunder Bay	4.5%
Toronto	4.2%
Waterloo	3.5%

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, January-March 1981.

Figure 28 shows the distribution of both General Welfare and Family Benefits caseloads across particular categories (as defined in the statistical reporting procedure of the Ministry of Community and Social Services). Of the total caseload, only 16.8% are classified as "employable" by the Ministry. The remaining 83.2% fall into other classifications, ranging from single mothers through the disabled to the aged.

FIGURE 28

% DISTRIBUTION OF CASE TYPES* FOR COMBINED FAMILY BENEFITS AND GENERAL WELFARE CASELOADS IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (March, 1981)



* Case descriptions are derived from the Ministry of Community and Social Services, Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, January to March 1981.

\+ Those persons who are employable, but receiving assistance under the General Welfare Act, must demonstrate a willingness to work.

C. SOCIAL SERVICES - EXPENDITURES

Table 33 documents total expenditures in Hamilton-Wentworth for social services for the fiscal years 1978-1981 by type of service. Over the past three years, the percentage share of the social service dollar to Rehabilitation and Family Services and to Children's Services has increased slightly, while the percentage to Services for the Aged has decreased by almost 3%.

TABLE 33

EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL SERVICES BY TYPE OF SERVICE FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (March, 1978-1981)[1]

	1978-1979		1979-1980		1980-1981	
	Expenditures	% of Total	Expenditures	% of Total	Expenditures	% of Total
Services for the Aged[1]	$ 5,149,025	22.2	$ 5,164,737	20.5	$ 5,307,367	19.3
Children's Services[2]	$ 13,896,253	60.0	$ 15,521,978	61.6	$ 16,551,653	60.2
Rehabilitation/ Family Services[3]	$ 3,926,881	16.9	$ 4,323,311	17.2	$ 4,969,695	18.1
Misc.Programmes[4]	$ 215,802	0.9	$ 189,348	0.8	$ 682,260	2.5
Total	$ 23,187,961		$ 25,199,374		$ 27,510,975	

[1]Services for the Aged include: Municipal Homes*, Charitable Homes+! and Elderly Persons Centres*!.

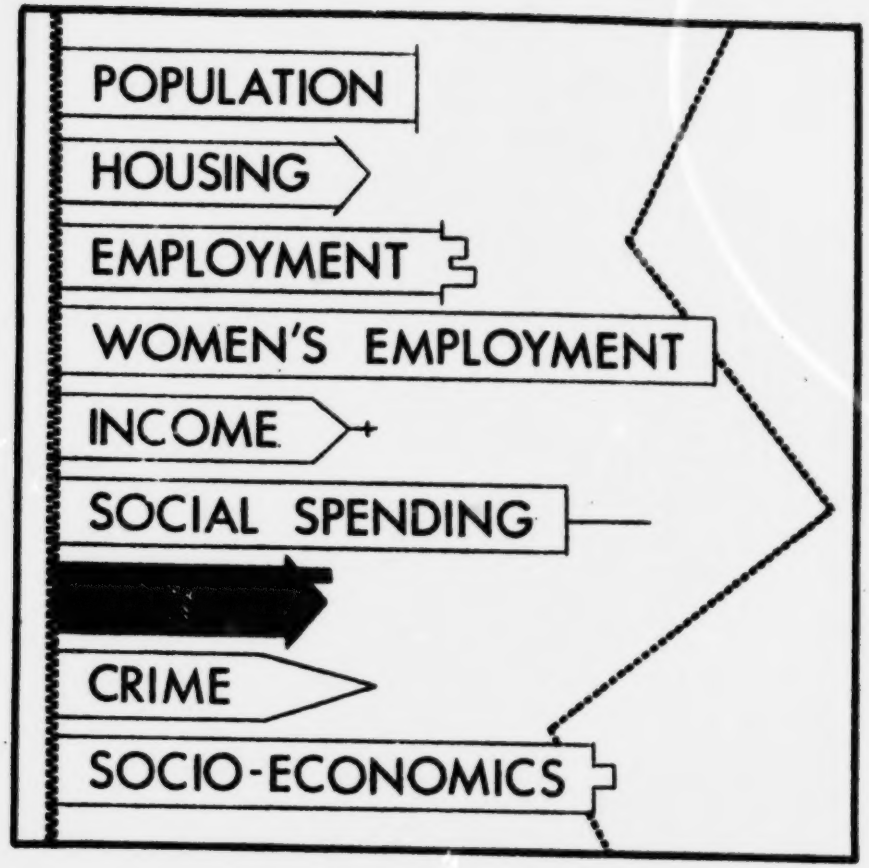
[2]Children's Services include: Day Nurseries*, Child Welfare*, Children's and Youth Institutions+!, Juvenile Delinquency*, Mental Health Facilities+, Protective and Supportive Services for the Retarded+, Day Nurseries for Mentally Retarded+!, Child Abuse+, Homes for Retarded Persons+!.

[3]Rehabilitation and Family Services include: Homemakers and Nurses Services*, Vocational Rehabilitation Allowances and Services+, Charitable Institutions for Rehabilitation+!, Workshops for Disabled+!, Workshops for the Retarded+!, Life Skills Training+, and Protective and Supportive Services for the Retarded+, Residential Facilities for Mentally Retarded+.

[4]Miscellaneous Programmes include: Work Activity Projects*, Credit Counselling+, Payments in Lieu of Municipal Taxes+.

[1]Where possible, we have indicated funding sources as follows: * Municipal/Provincial/Federal cost-shared
+ Provincial/Federal cost-shared
! Includes "Other" as funder (usually charitable donations)

Source: Ministry of Community and Social Services, Expenditures by Municipality, (Fiscal Years Ending March 1978 to 1981).


POPULATION
HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
INCOME
SOCIAL SPENDING
CRIME
SOCIO-ECONOMICS

THE FAMILY

A. NUMBER OF FAMILIES

Between 1951 and 1981, the number of families in the Hamilton Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) increased by over 113% - a more than doubling of the total number of families. The largest increase occurred during the period from 1951 to 1961 when the number of families grew by over 43%. Between 1961 and 1971, the rate of increase slowed to 26.5%, while between 1971 and 1981, the increase in the number of families was 17.5%.

Table 34 presents the number of families in the Hamilton CMA.

TABLE 34

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN THE HAMILTON CMA (1951-1981)

	No. of Families	% Increase
1951	68,820	
		43.6
1961	98,837	
		26.5
1971	125,015	
		11.0
1976	138,730	
		5.9
1981	146,885	

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Bulletins, 1951-1981.

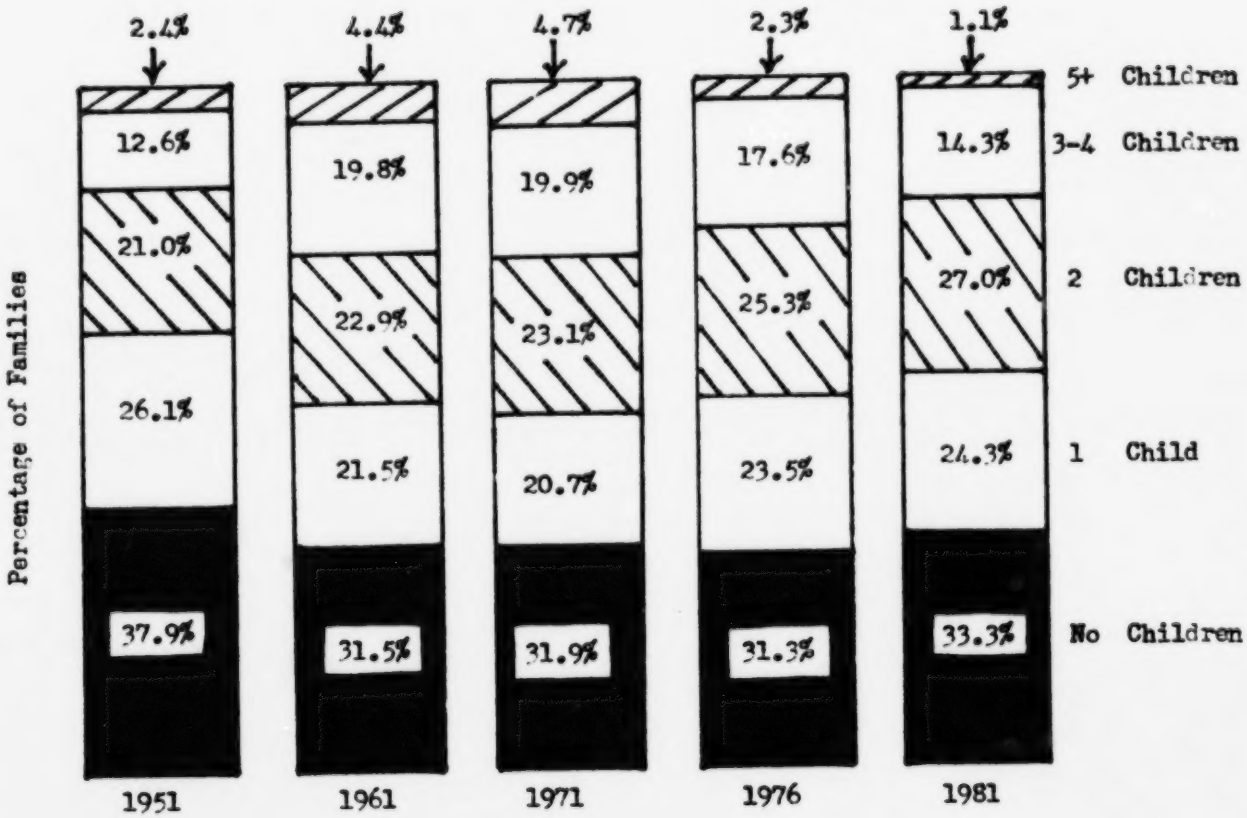
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES

Between 1951 and 1961, the percentage of families with no children and one child decreased rather significantly but these percentages levelled off between 1961 and 1976 and began to rise again in 1981 as Figure 29 illustrates.

The percentage of two children families has shown a slow but steady increase throughout 1951 to 1981. On the other hand, the percentage of 3 or 4 and 5 children families increased between 1951 and 1961, however these increases had levelled off during 1961 to 1971 and actually decreased in 1976 and 1981.

FIGURE 29

FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN
FOR THE HAMILTON CMA
(1951-1981)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Bulletins, 1951-1981

C. AGE OF FAMILY HEADS

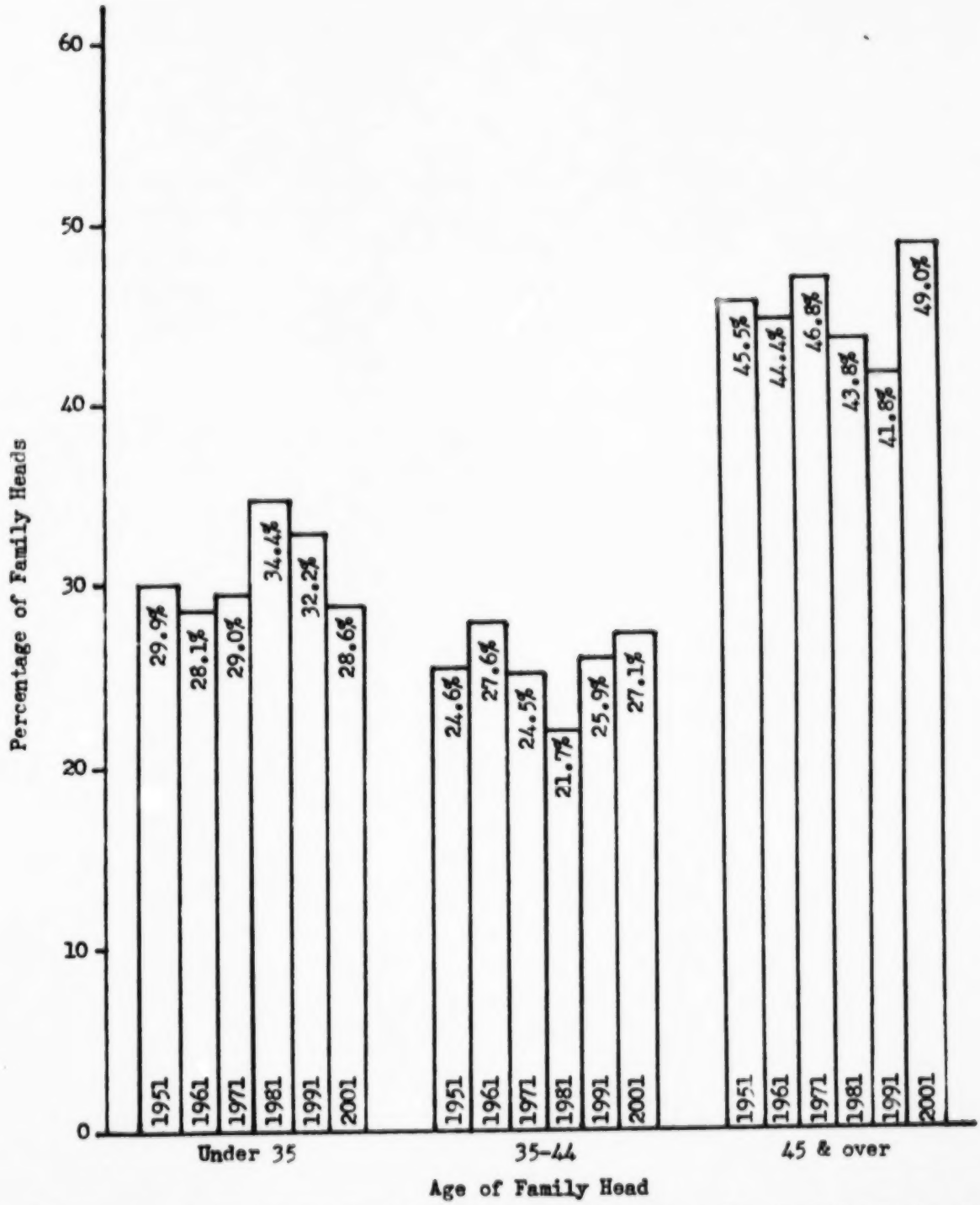
The projections included in Figure 30 are taken from a study published by Statistics Canada for the Province. The percentages displayed are for the Province of Ontario. Traditionally, the age distribution of family heads in the local area has been very similar to that of the Province and we are assuming that this similarity will persist in the future. The Provincial projections, therefore, are probably very similar to the expected situation in the local area.

Between 1951 and 1961, the size of the 35-44 age group increased while both the younger and older groups decreased slightly. From 1961 through to 1981, however, the younger group will increase as the children of the post-war baby boom marry and begin families. Correspondingly, the concentration of the 35 to 44 group will increase.

Between 1981 and 2001, the trends within these two groups will reverse. This again is largely due to the continuing maturation of the post-war baby boom. For example, by 1991, this group will be in the 35-44 age group, causing it to increase substantially. By 2001, many of the post-war children will be in the 45 and over age group and this, in turn, will increase sharply.

In summary, then, the prevalence of young family heads will increase to 1981 and then, in percentage terms, decrease thereafter. The 35 to 44 group will decrease to 1981 and then increase. The older group will decrease to 1991 and then increase sharply with the influx of the aging post-war baby boom.

FIGURE 30: AGE OF FAMILY HEADS FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH BY DECADE (1951-2001)



*Figures are actually for the Province of Ontario. Assuming that the Regional situation reflects the Provincial situation.

Source: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton & District, Social Trends in Hamilton-Wentworth: A Statistical Compendium, 1977

D. FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES

The actual incidence of female headed families was highest in 1951. The rate in both the local area and the Province decreased in 1961 and then increased to 1971 to a level slightly below that of 1951 as Table 35 indicates.

TABLE 35

FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES AS A PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES FOR HAMILTON CMA AND ONTARIO (1951-1971)

	Hamilton CMA	Ontario
1951	7.3	7.4
1961	5.9	6.3
1971	6.9	7.1

Source: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton & District, Social Trends in Hamilton-Wentworth: A Statistical Compendium, 1977.

The rate of female headed families has been slightly higher in the Province than in the Hamilton CMA throughout the years.

E. SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES

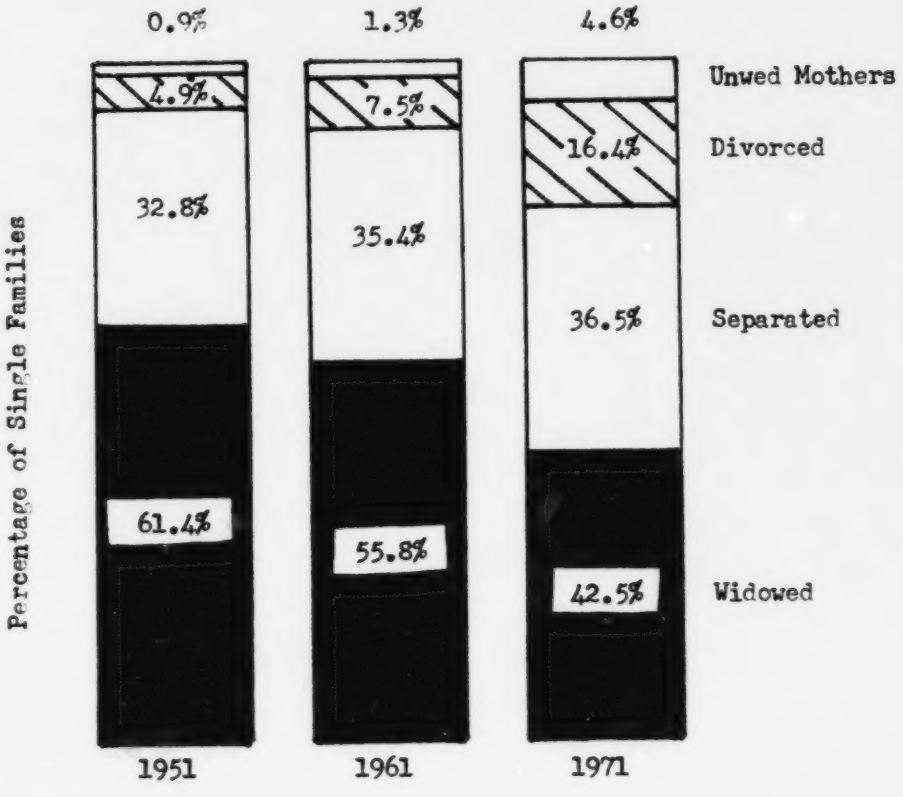
The higher rate of single parents in 1951 was primarily a result of the war years. At that time, 61% of single parents were widowed. Only 33% were separated and 5% were divorced as Figure 31 illustrates.

By 1961, the widowed group had fallen to 55% and by 1972, it was less than 42%. The divorced group, on the other hand, increased from 4.8% in 1951 to 7.5% in 1961 and then doubled to 16.1% in 1971. The unwed mother group similarily increased slightly to 1961 and then increased from 1.8% to 6.3% in 1971.

Thus, although there was a higher rate of single parents in 1951, the causes had changed dramatically by 1971. During the earlier period, the death of spouses was the primary cause. By 1971, the primary cause was marital breakdown.

FIGURE 31

SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES BY CAUSE
FOR THE HAMILTON CMA
(1951-1971)



Source: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton & District, Social Trends in Hamilton-Wentworth: A Statistical Compendium, 1977

F. BIRTHRATES

A declining birthrate is symptomatic of our times and, as Figure 32 indicates, Hamilton-Wentworth is no exception.

Since 1970, the birthrate has fallen by about 3.5 points from 17.3 births per 1,000 population to 13.6 births per 1,000 population (1980) in Hamilton-Wentworth. For comparison purposes, the birthrate for Wentworth County in 1963 was a little over 23 births per 1,000 population. Ontario has traditionally always had a higher birthrate than the Region of Hamilton-Wentworth.

G. DEATHRATES

Deathrates for Ontario and the Region have not shown as much fluctuation as have the birthrates as Figure 33 illustrates.

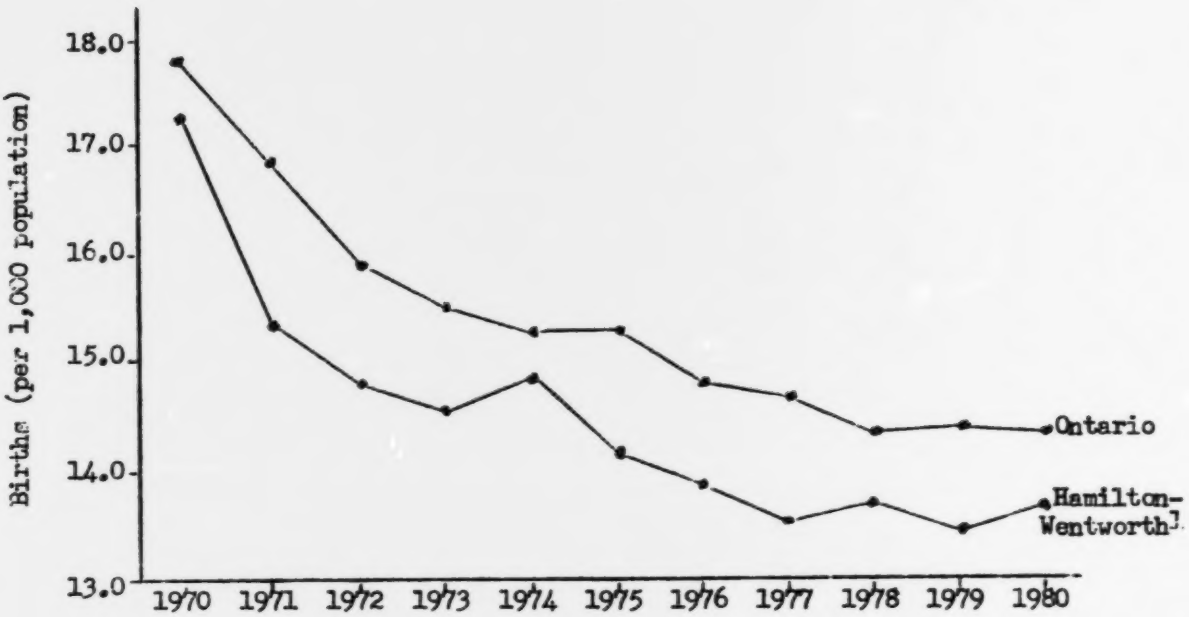
The deathrate in the Region has remained higher than the rate for the Province of Ontario throughout the 1970's. In Ontario, the deathrate appears to be slowly decreasing while in Hamilton-Wentworth, the trend is towards a slightly increasing pattern.

H. MARRIAGE RATES

As Figure 34 illustrates, the marriage rate for both Ontario and Hamilton-Wentworth have been constantly decreasing throughout the seventies. Generally, the rate for Hamilton-Wentworth has been higher than the Province and this was particularly true between 1978 and 1980. This increase between 1978 and 1980 may, in part, be due to a rise in the number of re-marriages which are occurring.

FIGURE 32

BIRTHRATES FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH AND ONTARIO
(1970-1980)

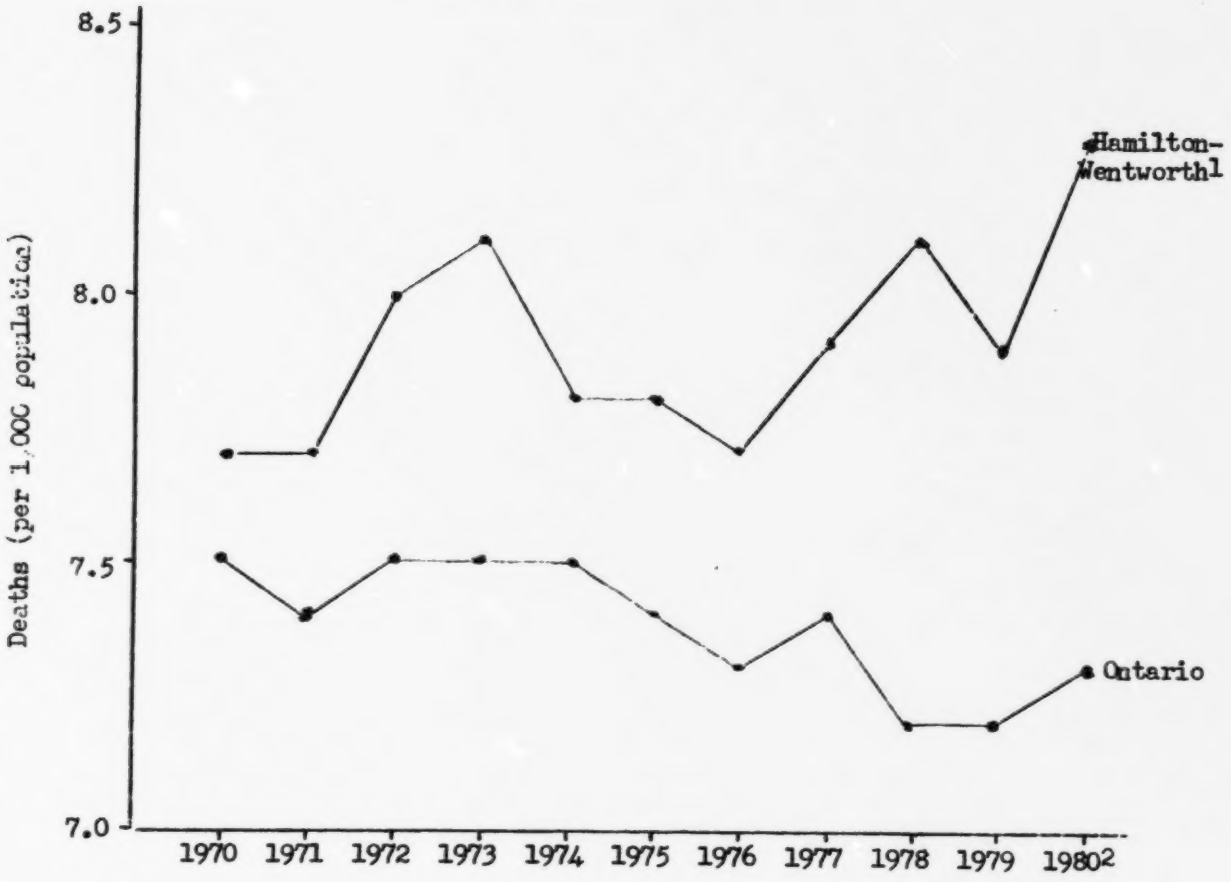


[1]Rates for Hamilton-Wentworth have been calculated using actual assessed population figures obtained from the Planning Department of Hamilton-Wentworth and not the Registrar General's population estimates.

Source: Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics, Registrar General, 1970-1980.

FIGURE 33

DEATHRATES FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH AND ONTARIO
(1970-1980)



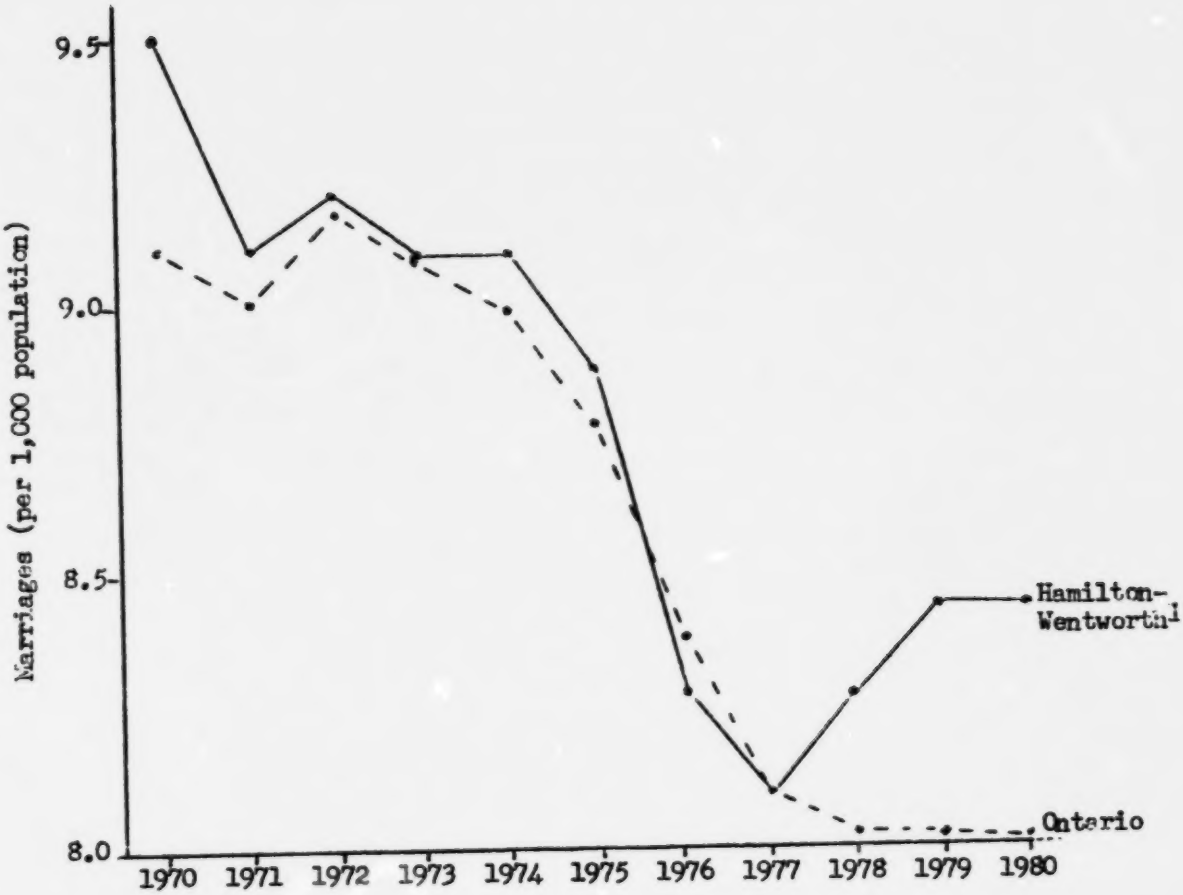
[1]Rates for Hamilton-Wentworth have been calculated using actual assessed population figures obtained from the Planning Department of Hamilton-Wentworth and not the Registrar General's population estimates.

[2]Preliminary data for Hamilton-Wentworth.

Source: Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics, Registrar General, 1970-1980.

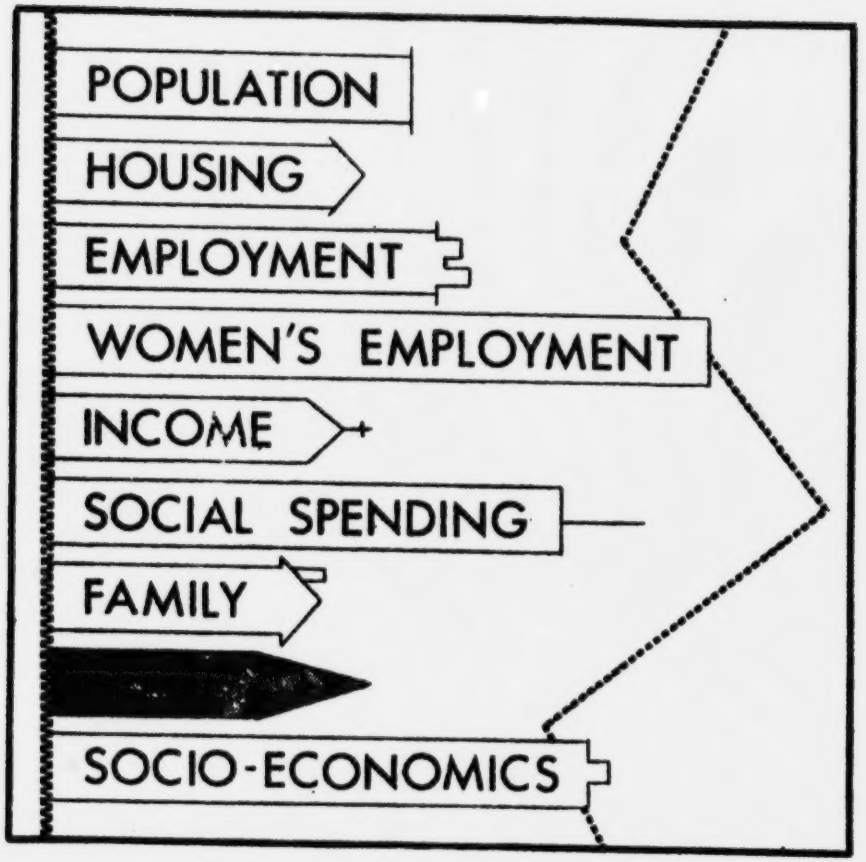
FIGURE 34

MARRIAGE RATES FOR HAMILTON-WENTWORTH AND ONTARIO
(1970-1980)



[1]Rates for Hamilton-Wentworth have been calculated using actual assessed population figures obtained from the Planning Department of Hamilton-Wentworth and not the Registrar General's population estimates.

Source: Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics, Registrar General, 1970-1980.


POPULATION
HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
INCOME
SOCIAL SPENDING
FAMILY
SOCIO-ECONOMICS

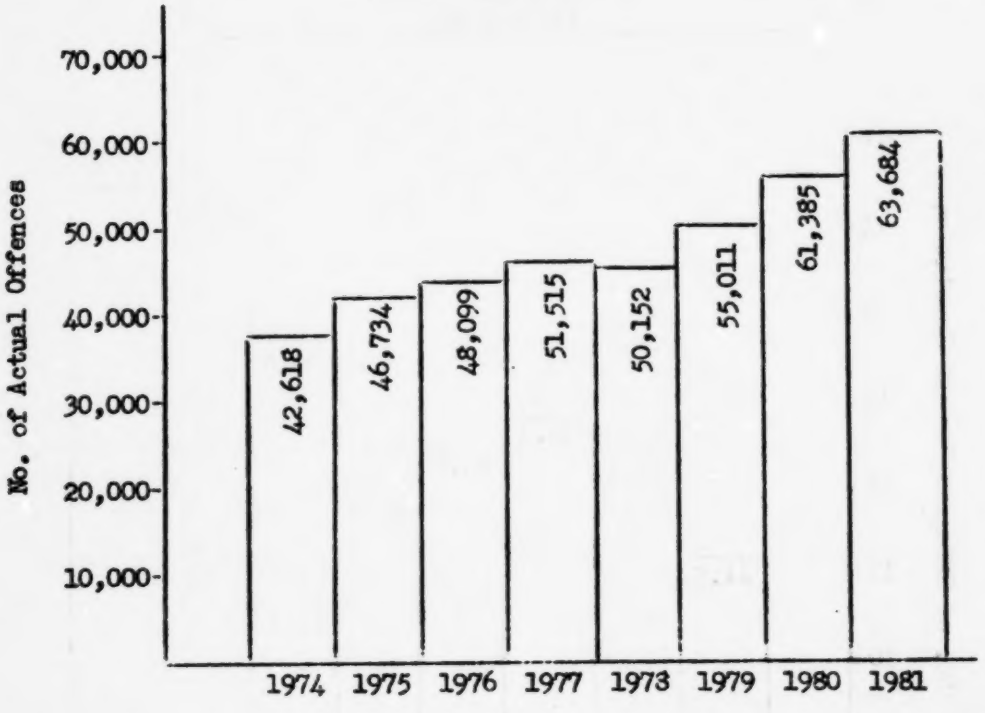
CRIME

A. NUMBER OF OFFENCES

During 1981, there were a total of 63,684 offences reported in the Region. This represented a 3.75% increase over the 1980 figure and is a continuation of a trend which has remained steady throughout most of the seventies.

FIGURE 35

NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENCES IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (1974-1981)



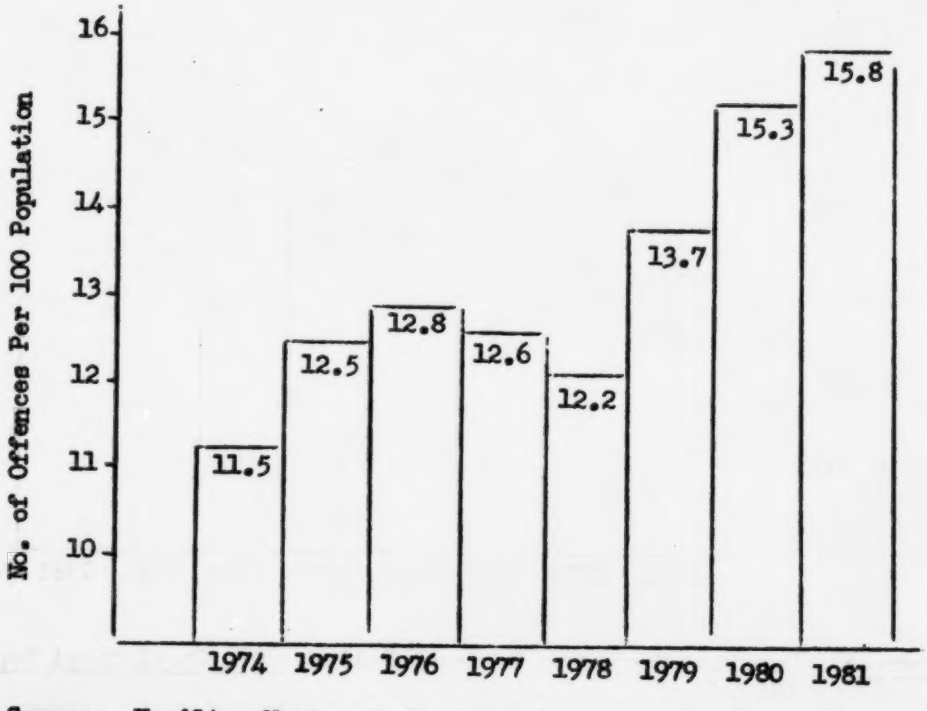
Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police, 1981 Statistical Report, 1982.

Between 1979 and 1980, the Regional population increased by less than 1% (1981 data not available for comparison). Consequently, the increase in occurrences was not simply due to the fact that there were more people in the Region.

This trend towards more occurrences, despite a rather static population base is serving to drive up the reported offence rate, as indicated in Figure 36. Until 1979, the reported offence rate appeared to have peaked in 1976 and was headed for a decline. This trend, however, was reversed in 1979 with fairly substantial increases recorded during 1980 and 1981.

FIGURE 36

NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENCES/100 POPULATION
IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1974-1981)



Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police, 1981 Statistical Report, 1982.

A comparison of the major offence categories in 1980 and 1981 indicates that, at least for that one year period, there has been a shift in the type of offences (see Table 36).

Violent crime, such as homicide and sex offences have shown increases between 1980 and 1981 although the number of assaults decreased. The number of break and enter situations and fraud cases increased as well. However, the number of robberies, thefts, assaults and drug offences all decreased which accounts for the overall decrease in major offences between 1980 and 1981.

TABLE 36

MAJOR ACTUAL OFFENCES BY CATEGORY
IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1980-1981)

Major Offence Categories	No. of Actual Offences		Percentage Change
	1980	1981	
Homicide	6	15	+150.0
Sex Offences	230	235	+ 0.2
Robbery	367	322	- 12.3
Thefts	23,880	22,198	- 7.0
Break and Enter	6,592	7,412	+ 12.4
Assaults	3,406	3,269	- 4.0
Fraud	1,914	2,266	+ 18.4
Drugs	2,879	2,670	- 7.3

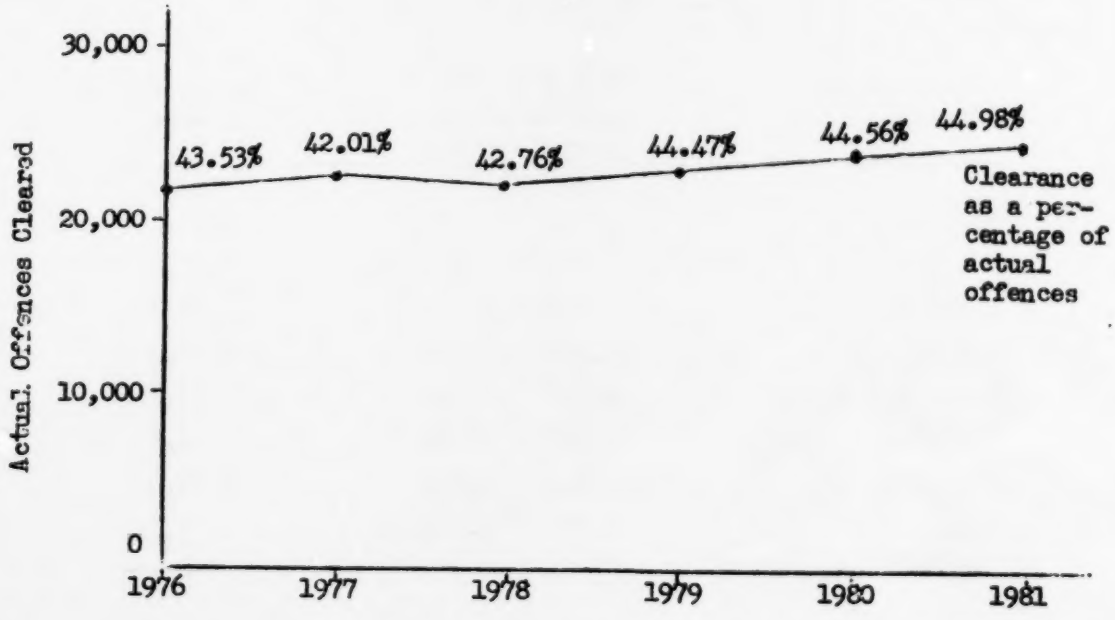
Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police, 1981 Statistical Report, 1982

B. RESOURCES

Against this backdrop of increased occurrences, it is important to note that the clearance rate is also on the rise. In fact, the rate at which charges are being laid is increasing at a faster rate than are the actual number of offences. The clearance rate can be defined as the percentage of reported criminal cases where a charge has been laid, or the case completed, by the police divided by the total number of offences. In 1977, the clearance rate was 42.01% and it has increased steadily to 44.98% in 1981 (as shown in Figure 37).

FIGURE 37

ACTUAL OFFENCES CLEARED IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1976-1981)



Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police, 1981 Statistical Report, 1982

Between 1977 and 1981, the number of reported offences increased by 23.6% while the clearance increased by 32.4%, despite the fact that the number of sworn personnel within the police force remained relatively unchanged. Table 37 shows the breakdown of police personnel.

This suggests, strongly, that the increase in offences is not due to weaker enforcement within the Region.

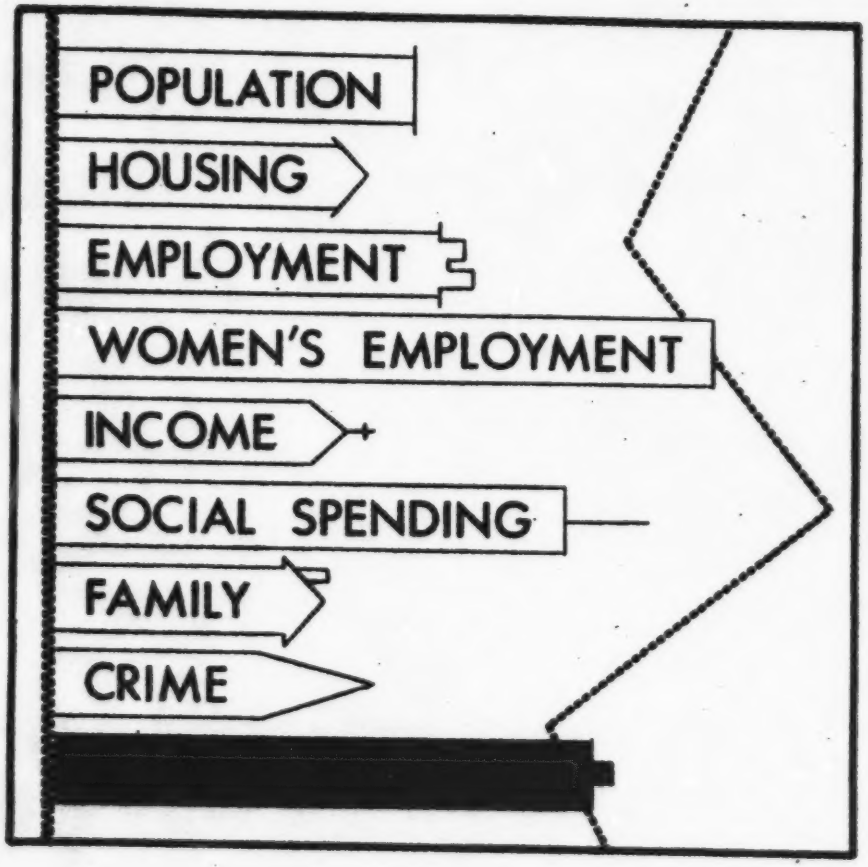
TABLE 37

REGIONAL POLICE PERSONNEL (1981)

	No. of Personnel*
Chief of Police	1
Deputy Chief of Police	2
Staff Superintendents	3
Superintendents	4
Staff Inspectors	6
Inspectors	11
Staff Sergeants	23
Sergeants	133
Constables	499
Secondments	2
Civilian Staff	116
Cadets	23
Total	823

* Includes 212 Administrative staff (25.8% of police force) and 611 Operations staff (74.2% of police force). Also, 684 (83.1%) are sworn personnel and 139 (16.9%) are unsworn personnel.

Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police, 1981 Statistical Report, 1982.


POPULATION
HOUSING
EMPLOYMENT
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT
INCOME
SOCIAL SPENDING
FAMILY
CRIME

IMPORTANT INDICATORS

We have included here a section which comprises various indicators related to socio-economic trends in the Region of Hamilton-Wentworth.

A. POVERTY LINES

Poverty lines have been used extensively throughout Canada in an attempt to measure and understand poverty. While a number of different poverty line figures are available, this report will focus on three different approaches to developing poverty lines.

Absolute Poverty Lines

Absolute poverty lines are developed by defining poverty in terms of income necessary for an individual or family to meet basic needs. Basic needs are generally defined as food, clothing and shelter. The most well-known and probably most widely used "absolute poverty line" is that developed and regularly updated by Statistics Canada. It is known as the "Revised Low-Income Cut-Off Point", and is based on a sixty-two percent criterion (that is, Canadians who spend more than sixty-two percent of their income on the basic necessities of food, shelter and clothing fall below the low-income cut-off points). Table 38 presents the Statistics Canada Estimated Low-Income Cut-Off Points for 1982 which have been generated by the National Council on Welfare.

From Table 38, one can see that as the population of an area increases, so, too, does the low-income cut-off point.

TABLE 38

STATISTICS CANADA ESTIMATED LOW-INCOME CUT-OFF POINTS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF RESIDENTIAL AREA (1982)

Size of Family Unit	Population of Area of Residence				
	Rural Areas	Less than 30,000	30,000-99,999	100,000-499,999	500,000 and over
1 Person	$ 6,633	$ 7,388	$ 7,991	$ 8,519	$ 8,970
2 Persons	8,669	9,724	10,479	11,231	11,835
3 Persons	11,609	13,042	14,021	15,002	15,831
4 Persons	13,419	15,076	16,208	17,337	18,243
5 Persons	15,604	17,488	18,771	20,127	21,259
6 Persons	17,063	19,072	20,505	21,937	23,218
7 or more Persons	18,771	21,032	22,616	24,198	25,555

Source: National Council on Welfare, Measuring Poverty: 1982 Poverty Lines, 1982.

Relative Poverty Lines

Some experts have argued that poverty can be relative and that a family is relatively deprived (poor) if its standard of living is so much lower than that of the surrounding community that its way of life "stands out" by comparison. The Canadian Council on Social Development has made this argument for many years, and has developed and updates a series of poverty lines which are set at fifty percent of the average Canadian family income, and adjusted for family size.

Table 39 presents the Canadian Council on Social Development's estimated poverty lines by David Ross for 1982.

TABLE 39

ESTIMATED POVERTY LINES DEVELOPED BY THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT* (1982)

Size of Family Unit	Adjusted for Family of 4	Adjusted for Family of 3
1 Person	$ 6,836	$ 7,975
2 Persons	11,393	13,292
3 Persons	13,671	15,950
4 Persons	15,950	18,608
5 Persons	18,229	21,266
6 Persons	20,507	23,925
7 Persons	22,786	26,583

* The Canadian Council on Social Development is currently deciding which of the two sets of poverty lines (3 or 4 person adjustment) to publicize in view of the declining size of Canadian families.

Source: Ross, David. The Poor and Near Poor in Canada, Lorimer, 1982.

The "Adequate Budget" Approach

The Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto has developed and advocates the "adequate budget" approach to establishing poverty lines. We will quote from their own work as a means to introducing this approach.

> "It (the 'adequate budget' approach) defines adequacy in terms of basic economic needs for food, clothing, housing, transportation and other items.... The budget level approach established standards of adequacy by itemizing necessary goods and services and estimating their costs. An income which is not large enough to meet these costs is considered inadequate by community standards in Metropolitan Toronto... The Social Planning Council....believe(s) that it is appropriate to use a measure of adequacy that is both above levels of subsistence to ensure good health and self respect, but below any level that could be called luxurious...(and) should be derived by scientific means. ....they (the measures of adequacy) are related to current cost and consumer expenditures...(and) do document how specified incomes could be allocated to purchasing needed goods and services in the marketplace."
>
> (Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto and Ontario Welfare Council, ... and the Poor Get Poorer, pp. 14-15)

The Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District has used the same methodology as the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, but has used prices and costs of items in the Hamilton-Wentworth area to develop levels of adequacy which are directly applicable to our area. Table 40 documents levels of adequacy for several family types.

One can compare and contrast the various methods for developing poverty lines. The "adequate budget" method, as used in Hamilton-Wentworth, in fact, allocates, on average, close to 62% of income to food, shelter and clothing, which approaches the Statistics Canada cut-off line. However, based on prices and costs which are actually derived

in Hamilton-Wentworth, the total income necessary is considerably higher. Moreover, the adequate budget method (for a family of four), results in income levels, which, although higher than both the Statistics Canada or Canadian Council on Social Development lines, are still below the average Ontario family income and the average Hamilton-Burlington family income.

TABLE 40

LEVELS OF ADEQUACY IN HAMILTON-WENTWORTH
(1982)

Type of Family		Gross Income Necessary
Two Persons		
Both:	Employed	$ 13,855.53
Three Persons		
Man:	Employed	
Wife:	At Home	$ 17,313.47
Child:	1 year	
Four Persons		
Man:	Employed	
Wife:	At Home	$ 25,242.91
Boy:	13 years	
Girl:	8 years	

Source: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton & District, Guide for Family Budgeting in Hamilton-Wentworth, 1982, 1982.

Note: If there are questions regarding methodology, refer to source noted above.

B. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

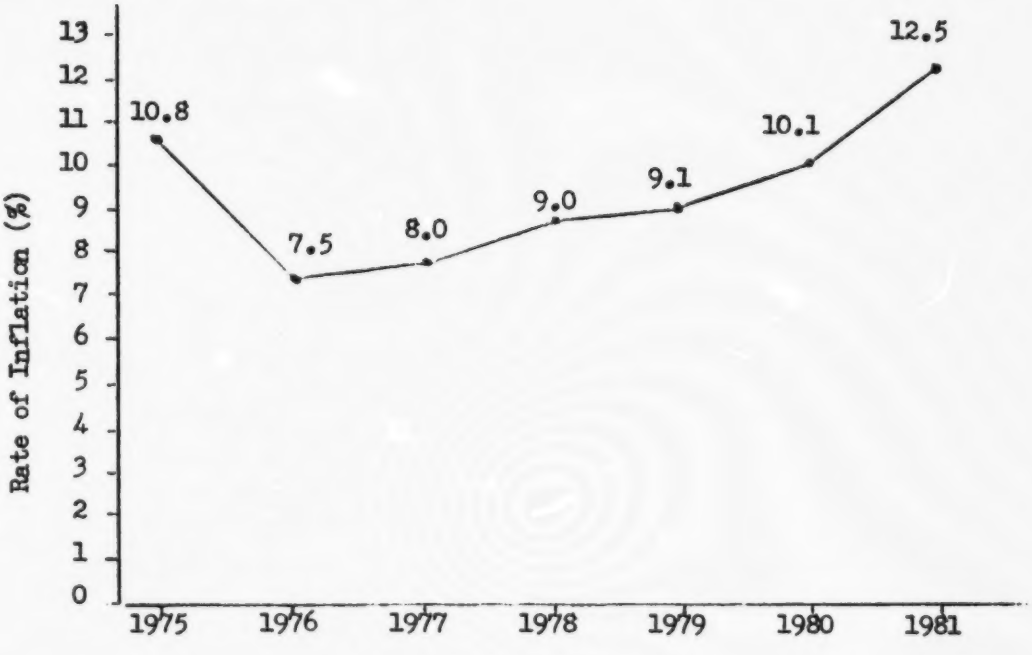
The Consumer Price Index provides for a measure of the rate of inflation, and a reasonable base for making year-to-year comparisons in the cost of living.

Figure 38 represents the rate of inflation on an annual basis since 1975. Although the rate of inflation has varied from year to year, each year has exhibited an increase, and the overall trend is towards an increasing rate of inflation from year to year.

Figure 39 provides a graphic representation of the annual average Consumer Price Index since 1975 (year 1971 = 100), and gives us a cumulative picture of the cost of living in any year in relation to any other year. As can be seen, by December 1981, the Consumer Price Index stood at 248.0 (year 1971 = 100), a 148% - or more than double - increase since 1971.

FIGURE 38

CANADIAN ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION
(1975-1981)

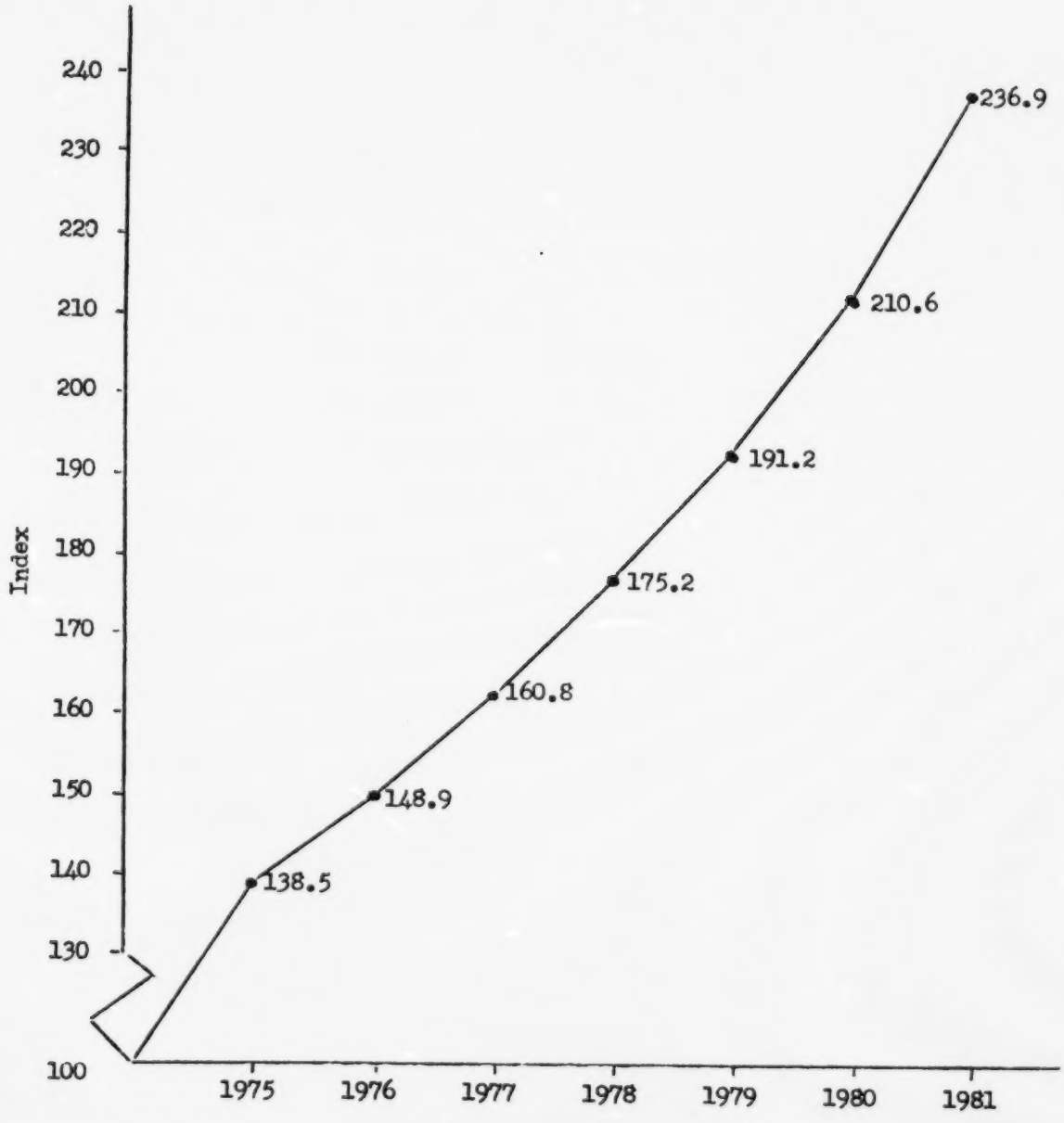


Note: Calculations made from 1971 Consumer Price Index Time Base between January and December of cited years using Annual Average figures.

Source: Statistics Canada, The Consumer Price Index, 1975-1981.

FIGURE 39

CANADIAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ANNUAL AVERAGES
Year 1971 = 100
(1975-1981)



Source: Statistics Canada, The Consumer Price Index, 1975-1981